

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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LLESHI RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

AU091945 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Huang Quoc Tin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Zoi Agolli, director of a directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU101855 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Mohamed Ould Ahmedou Salem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was also attended by Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Justin Papajorgji, director of a directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH CP DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Sweden led by (?Roland Pettersson), first secretary of the party, visited our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation was received by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The talks held at the AWP Central Committee premises were also attended by AWP central Committee member Behar Shtylla and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate. The talks took place in a warm, fraternal and internationalist atmosphere. During its stay the delegation visited several districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jul 82 AU]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN -- A program of cultural and scientific exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Kingdom of Sweden has been signed in Tirana. The document was signed on the Albanian side by Anastas Kondo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for the Arts and Culture; and on the Swedish side by (Goran Lodvald), director of the Swedish Institute. The ceremony was also attended by members of the two delegations, as well as Justin Papajorgji, director of one of the directorates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During its stay in Albania, the Swedish delegation visited several cultural institutions in Tirana. The Committee for the Arts and Culture hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation. The delegation has left our country. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 29 Jun 82 AU]

DAILY ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION'S RESULTS

AU131105 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 13 (BTA) -- ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME carries a long commentary on the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament by Professor Dr Lyuben Georgiev, the paper's observer of international problems. The author points out the high and noble calling of the session to fulfil the expectations and hopes of mankind to raise a solid barrier before the arms race and to proceed towards real measures for disarmament. Professor Georgiev notes that on this forum, as always, the Leninist peace policy and diplomacy of the Soviet Union, of the socialist community countries, was the motive power in the struggle against the military threat. He emphasizes that the Soviet initiatives became the basis and focus of the discussions, the right bearings for advancement in the direction desired by the peoples.

The news analyst underlined that all the peaceloving countries have made their contribution to the positive results in the work of the session. "Worthy was the contribution of Bulgaria to the work of the session, to which she came with her package of peace initiatives and proposals. Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal to organize in Sofia a meeting of the leaders of the Balkan states to discuss the idea of making the Balkans a zone free of nuclear weapons is well known in the wide circles of the United Nations and was highly assessed.

Professor Lyuben Georgiev notes in conclusion that the UN special session on disarmament finished without achieving any satisfactory results because of the obstructions made by the United States and its NATO allies. "In spite of the obstacles created by the enemies of peace, however, the UN special session on disarmament has played a definite role in mobilizing the antiwar efforts. It became a rostrum of the peace moods dominating in the world now".

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DANISH CP CHAIRMAN JENSEN

AU101655 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, June 10 /BTA/ -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP receives Mr Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party who is on a holiday in Bulgaria at Mr Zhivkov's personal invitation. During the meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere the two party leaders informed each other of the BCP and DCP's activity. Discussed were topical international matters and questions related to the communist and workers' movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made his guest familiar with the successes and the struggle of the Bulgarian communists and the whole working people for the implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress, with our party and country's achievements in the buildup of the developed socialist society.

Mr Jorgen Jensen shared his satisfaction with the great achievements of the Bulgarian people in the socialist development, carried through under the leadership of the BCP. He reported on the activity of the Danish Communist Party, by touching upon especially on the struggle for peace, against the arms race and in defence of the interest of the working people under the conditions of the economic crisis. Mr Jorgen Jensen gave a very high assessment to the international theoretical conference on the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth which ended recently and he stressed its great significance for the whole international communist and workers' movement.

The two party leaders reaffirmed the coincidence of views and the estimations of the BCP and the DCP on all questions related to the international situation and expressed their parties' decisiveness to cooperate actively for the further consolidating and cohesion of the world communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TRANSPORTATION TALKS HELD WITH ETHIOPIANS

AU121912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] On 12 July in Sofia the plenary session of the delegations of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transportation led by Minister Vasil Tsanov and the Ethiopian delegation led by Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transportation, opened. The leaders of the two delegations informed each other about the situation, tasks and problems in the field of transportation and about the prospects for developing cooperation in this area. Special attention was devoted to the issue of strengthening and developing the cooperation between the two countries in maritime and automobile transportation.

AGROINDUSTRIAL DELEGATION VISITS LONDON

AU101700 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] London, July 10 (BTA) -- A delegation of Bulgarian top officials and specialists in the field of agriculture, led by Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-industrial Union was on a one week visit to Great Britain. The delegation was received by Mr Peter Walker, minister of agriculture and also met Mr Peter (Rice), deputy-minister of trade. Exchanged were views on a wide range of questions related to the two states' cooperation in agriculture and trade.

The Bulgarian specialists evinced interest in the achievements of the British scientists in stock breeding, and especially in sheep breeding. They were made familiar with the latest achievements of Great Britain in protecting the wheat and other grain crops from diseases.

In his talk with the members of the Bulgarian delegation Mr Peter Walker expressed the British Government's wish to cooperate in the exchange of experience between the two countries' specialists. Today the delegation left London.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN FRANCE

AU091525 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Report by BTA correspondent in Paris]

[Text] Paris, July 9 (BTA corr --- A Bulgarian delegation, led by Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry, was on an official visit to France from July 5 through 9. Minister Pankov and the members of the delegation had a number of meetings with representatives of French firms of the chemical industry and especially with (Ugine Kuhlmann PDTS Chimiques"), ("Rohn Poulenc"), the French Petro Institute, etc. The delegation had talks in the French Ministry of Industry. The chemical industry union organized a meeting discussion with representatives of French firms and institutes who evinced interest in the joint production and in increasing the trade.

Minister Pankov said that if the conditions of trade will not worsen bilateral trade can be increased several times for a short period of time because the different structure of manufacture of goods of France and Bulgaria creates conditions for a two way supplementing through trade. He said that now and in medium term prospect Bulgaria's investments will be channelled into updating the existing production capacities and into extending the raw material base of the chemical industry. New possibilities for mutually advantageous cooperation including the participation of French firms with new technologies and equipment as well as trading in goods of high value are revealed. Agreement for future cooperation has been reached with some big French firms.

Mr Georgi Pankov was received by Mr Michel Rocard, state minister, minister of planning and territorial management. At the meeting the interest in applying diversified forms of extending and deepening the industrial and trade cooperation was underlined.

TRADE UNION TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIA, END 8 JULY

AU091221 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Ruse, July 9 (BTA) -- Yesterday here ended the two-day meeting of a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council, Mr Petur Dyulgerov, and a delegation of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, led by the candidate-member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Central Council of the Romanian Trade Unions, Mr Cornel Onescu.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, bilateral TU cooperation was analyzed. The two delegations exchanged views on a number of topical international problems and issues of the international TU movement. They expressed the determination of the Bulgarian and the Romanian trade unions to fight unswervingly together with the trade unions of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive anti-imperialist forces for preservation of the world peace. The TU delegations adopted a plan on cooperation and exchange of experience between the Bulgarian and the Romanian trade unions in the 1983-1984 period.

BCP CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU091523 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- A plenum of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held here today. The plenum was opened and chaired by the chairman of the commission, Mr Stoyan Karadzhov.

It was noted in the report read at the plenum that in the past six months the Central Control and Auditing Commission has activated the control over violations of the party statute, the party and state discipline and other negative phenomena, as well as its efforts aimed at raising the efficiency of the local party organizations.

Particular attention was paid to the work for improving the qualitative composition of the party organizations in order to make them meet the high requirements of intensification in all spheres on the basis of the latest techno-scientific achievements.

The methodological help rendered to the country control and auditing commissions in the implementation of the tasks set by the decisions of the 12th party congress has been improved.

The coordinated work of the party control and auditing bodies with the state and socio-political control units has been further advanced. Their joint efforts have been directed ever more successfully against the shortcomings in the work on some principal issues in the field of economy, social sphere, intellectual life and internal political activity.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE FOREIGN DIGNITARIES 9-13 JULY

Bilak: SED's Sieber

LD091756 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak and visiting Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee member and head of the S.E.D. International Department Gunter Sieber had talks on bilateral issues and international topics here Friday.

They exchanged views on the development of relations between the two parties and states, and on topical events in the international communist and workers movement.

Bilak: U.S. Party Official

LD121310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met in Prague today with Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

The representatives of the fraternal parties informed each other of the situation and developments in both countries and parties and about various aspects of the international situation. They agreed that the main cause of the new tension in the world is the feverish armament unleashed by American imperialism and by the North Atlantic pact. They valued highly the program to strengthen peace which is being tirelessly asserted by the Soviet Union, and the growing activity of nations on all continents against the danger of war, in support of disarmament and of peace. They expressed a wish that deliberations between representatives of states and governments with different social systems, above all between the United States and the Soviet Union, reach concrete results in the interest of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tension.

Comrades Vasil Bilak and Gus Hall condemned resolutely the plot of American imperialism and Israeli reactionary circles against the progressive forces of the Arab world which has led to a new brutal aggression by Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

Both representatives confirmed their determination to continue to strengthen the ties of friendship between communists of Czechoslovakia and of the United States and contribute to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was characterized by a cordial, comradely atmosphere and by unity of views on all issues discussed.

Chnoupek: Soviet Ambassador

LD122016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Today in the Cernin Palace in Prague Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Soviet Ambassador Aleksander Botvin. In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation and the topical question of the international situation.

Zuska: GDR Delegation

LD121738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the GDR Council of Ministers led by State Secretary Harry Moebis, arrived for a working visit in Czechoslovakia today. The purpose of the visit is above all the exchange of experiences on the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress concerning the position, role and work of the territorial bodies of state power and administration. The delegation was received in the afternoon by Czech Deputy Premier Zdenek Zuska.

Turzo: Hungarian Official

LD131026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official, friendly visit. At the Ruzyně Airport the guests were welcomed by Eugene Turzo, the head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and other officials.

Hoffmann: SRV TU Official

LD130838 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] On 12 June Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received in Prague Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions. In a comradely discussion both representatives noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation between the fraternal trade union organizations. Both sides examined further possibilities of intensifying this cooperation in the interests of the working people of both countries.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH BRITAIN REPORTED

LD091958 Prague CTK in English 1801 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Trade and industrial and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Britain, and prospects for their promotion were discussed by the two countries' mixed commission set up under an inter-governmental agreement on cooperation of 1972, at a session which ended on Friday.

The head of the British delegation, Peter Corley, was received in the course of the session by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

HUSAK GREET'S SFRY'S STAMBOLIC ON BIRTHDAY

LD121736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has congratulated Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. He wished him good health, personal happiness and many successes in his responsible work for the further development of Socialist Yugoslavia.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MONGOLIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AUL21149 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Mongolia"]

[Text] Prague, 8 Jul (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers, congratulating them on the MPR national day -- the 61st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the MPR national day -- the 61st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution -- we are sending you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers and all Mongolian people comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the CSSR Government and people, and on our own behalf.

We in the CSSR highly value the results achieved by the Mongolian people under the MPRP leadership and in close alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community in all spheres of socialist construction, and we sincerely congratulate you on them. We value the endeavors of the Mongolian working people aimed at fulfilling the conclusions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which determined new perspectives for Mongolia's further all-round development.

The MPR is a firm link of the socialist community. With its active foreign policy it significantly contributes to the nations' common struggle for lasting peace, international detente, security and cooperation among states in Asia and other parts of the world.

We are sincerely pleased that the relations of traditional cooperation and multifaceted fruitful cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries are constantly deepening and expanding on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop in an all-round way for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian people, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, and the cause of peace, socialism and progress.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all fraternal Mongolian people many further successes in fulfilling the demanding tasks of constructing a socialist society in your country.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT ADJUSTMENTS OUTLINED

LD091546 Prague CTK in English 0832 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date received] Building workers who make up about 7 percent of Czechoslovakia's population in productive age will celebrate their holiday on July 11.

Although the capital construction in the country is slowing down and the volume of building work is to be reduced by 4.2 percent this year in comparison with 1981, the tasks set for building workers by the state plan are certainly not easy. It is necessary to distinctly change the structure of the building industry. Instead of starting ever new investment projects, which are then under construction for too long a time, it is necessary to focus on the more demanding work in their completion, and particularly in the modernization and reconstruction of older buildings.

Though overall investments are being cut, this does not apply to spendings on the development of energy production and fuel mining and manufacture. Almost one half of all industrial investments will go to the construction of mines, power plants and energy equipment this year. These projects include the V2 nuclear power station in Jasloveske Bohunice, west Slovakia, which is to be completed in 1983-84, another nuclear power station in Dukovany, South Moravia, as well as the construction of new collieries in the North Bohemian and North Moravian coal basins.

Czechoslovak building workers successfully continue this year their work on a water project on the Danube being built on the basis of a 1977 Czechoslovak-Hungarian agreements. The water works system on this second biggest river of Europe will make it possible to use its power for cheap energy production. The water power plant in Gabcikovo, using eight 720 megawatt turbines, will annually replace 5 million tonnes of coal. The system will also improve conditions of navigation on the Czechoslovak section of the Danube which will then have the minimum depth of 3.5 metres. The adjacent lowlands will receive better protection against floods and more water for irrigation.

Investments are also being increased this year in the woodworking industry which uses domestic material and is to raise in the future its share in Czechoslovak exports. In addition to new pulp plants being built with participation of Austrian, French and Soviet firms, furniture making enterprises and plants processing wood waste are being constructed.

Investments in metallurgy and heavy engineering remain on a relatively high level. They go mainly to suppliers of nuclear power equipment. Investments in industry are to remain roughly on the level of the previous years, just as investments in agriculture.

Highest reductions in investments will be made in the non-productive sphere where the effect of projects and their contribution to society will be judged much more strictly than to date.

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION LIMITS REDUCED

AU121245 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Ludmila Kyptova article: "We Are All Responsible"]

[Excerpts] The energy situation depends, naturally, on coal extraction. This is true, at least, for the time being -- as long as the number of nuclear powerplants is not sufficient. It is no secret that in the last few years the miners of all our coal basins have been struggling with a steadily growing number of problems and that the most important, North Bohemian, coal basin in particular is simply not successful in its work. The causes are notoriously known so that it is almost embarrassing to have to repeat them. I am sorry to say, however, that the words of criticism addressed to the culprits have not yet fallen on exactly the most fertile soil. This concerns spare parts deliveries, incomprehensible delays at crucial investment projects as well as some methods employed in mining itself, methods whose concepts has not been thought through to the end.

By the end of May, the North Bohemian brown coal basin had a coal extraction shortfall of 826,000 tons (during the sunny month of May alone it accumulated a debt of 250,000 tons). By now the coal extraction notwithstanding, we are filling the thermal powerplant coal dumps (they now store 2,659,000 tons of brown coal and 1,016,000 tons of bituminous coal) -- but it is questionable whether we will succeed in filling them to the needed extent and in maintaining them on that level. Soon the operation of the V-1 nuclear powerplant in Jasloveske Bohunice will be discontinued for several days (it awaits maintenance work on its equipment and an exchange of the fuel elements), and its generating output will have to be offset by other, "traditional" powerplants.

Unless we succeed in changing for the better the development of coal extraction in the North Bohemia brown coal basin, the thermal powerplants' coal dumps will shrink by 700-800 tons of coal for every hour in which the Bohunice nuclear powerplant will be idle.... In light of this fact, it is self-evident that we must simply start saving coal today -- especially graded coal, which our households, hospitals and schools will need in winter.

It seems that we have forgotten the harsh lesson taught by the winter of 3 years ago when the entire national economy literally had to struggle for every ton of coal, for every kilowatt hour of electricity. At that time we were able to convince ourselves graphically what costs such a struggle involves.... But what is the situation today? While experience from a number of advanced Western states (but also from the GDR) clearly shows that it is possible to increase production while the energy consumption stagnates or even declines, on the other hand, energy consumption in our country is rapidly growing, despite a lower production growth. However, it is impossible -- particularly in the present situation -- merely to stretch out one's hands and demand increasingly higher energy allocations while not paying any special attention to its consumption. That is why the federal government has adopted an extraordinary measure regulating the electricity allocations for those categories of large consumers that can be operatively controlled. This means a practice that as of the beginning of the third quarter of 1982, all large industrial consumers have at their disposal 3 percent less electricity than set by the consumption limits that have been valid so far. Only agriculture, which is on the threshold of its harvest, as well as, logically, the transportation sector and the power production sector itself, whose electricity consumption limits have been reduced only 1 percent, are exempt from this cut.

It goes without saying that these measures do not affect our households in the least. Nevertheless, no one should be indifferent toward what is happening around him, all the more so as we are saving the energy for ourselves.

KORCAK ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION WORKERS MEETING

LD102030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Today Czech and Slovak construction workers in Prague and Bratislava reviewed the results of the past year's work before builder's day. The new economic conditions this year force construction workers to view their work more exactly than in the past. This was stressed by Minister Karel Polak at an aktiv in Prague while he was reviewing the fulfilment of the plan, with emphasis on the construction in the North Bohemian region and in Prague. He said that the concentration of capacities at the most decisive building projects has brought good results. Last year 47 of them were completed. These include the Melnik-3 powerplant, the Trmice heating plant, a rolling mill in the Kladno steel works and others. Despite all this the industry as a whole did not fulfil its tasks. Above all the debt remains at smaller construction projects and in handing over flats. Above all there are shortcomings in Northern Bohemia and Prague. Not even this year, with fewer tasks, will be easy. Construction workers will have to face a limited volume of fuel, metals and some basic materials. The results achieved in the first half of the year, however, show that plan can be fulfilled.

This was also appreciated in a speech by the head of a party and government delegation Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and Czech premier, and head of a party and government delegation, who said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Our 1/2 million construction team has a lot to celebrate this year. Despite the fact that in the past you could be proud of better balance sheets, the results of the first half of this year prove that you have not come to terms with shortcomings and that it is in your power to gradually change the situation for the better.

The construction industry has contributed much to the positive results in our economy but is also to be blamed for many of its weak points. And in the interest of socialism, a good name and the future of this important industry it would not be right or just, even on this festive day, to forget either the contributions or the shortcomings.

We are building while being watched by the people. The results of your efforts serve everyone in many respects: They influence the economy and the life of the population. This is why everyone -- party and state leadership and the broad public -- is concerned and wants the construction industry to advance, wants plans fulfilled on time, economically and fully and each construction project to be economical and of good quality, useful and beautiful -- a good calling card for its creators. In the interests of the socialist society and every builder who is proud of his profession it is necessary to support everything that helps in this respect and subject everything that hinders it to principled criticism.

The drop in the dynamics and productivity of the construction industry is unfavorably reflected in the entire national economy and influences the solution of many social-economic issues. To safeguard the economy's needs the building industry is required to better fulfill planned tasks; to build faster, more economically and better, and to react to demanding internal and external conditions more speedily. It will be necessary to become more consistently efficient in the entire system of planning, organization and technological policy. The largest shortcomings are here, and in this nothing can be avoided, forgotten or forgiven. [end recording]

Today's meeting of construction workers in Bratislava took place in a critical atmosphere similar to that in Prague. There, too, Minister Dusan Miklanek stated that last year's results were unsatisfactory. This year there was some improvement, above all in important projects and in the completion of flats. Despite this, the Slovak Ministry of Construction has adopted new measures, above all to improve quality and to speed up work in the entire industry. We can thus assume that results will be more favorable on Builders' Day next year.

Construction Problems Noted

AU122010 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 July on page 3 carries a 2,600-word discussion with several employees -- mostly foremen or machinists -- of the Civil Construction [CCW] Economic Production Unit on problems and difficulties besetting the housing construction sector. The discussion was arranged by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Milan Zelenay.

In part, the construction men speak about the difficulties in implementing the Soviet Zlobin [construction] method in their enterprises.

Frantisek Janco, assembly workers' foreman at the Martin CCW branch, says that in his enterprise they have been "wrestling with the problem of comprehensively implementing the Zlobin method" right from the start. "It looked promising then," but today even fewer professions are employing the method than in the beginning. In April there was a meeting at his enterprise which was also attended by the director of the Zilina Stavomontaze enterprise. We discussed the possibility of employing the Zlobin method more extensively. We agreed on a certain system, but "promises remained promises. Nothing was done. One can hardly expect an improvement when the ranking personnel are not interested in the Zlobin method," Janco says.

Eng Ivan Sevcik of the Bratislava CCW says that a long time ago there were attempts to introduce the Zlobin method in his enterprise as well. "This is being discussed again today. I think we should not tackle the Zlobin method the way we did in those days. It should not be left to the enterprise or even the center to determine who will work according to Zlobin," but a site should be selected, for example Dvory II in Petržalka, and the entire Bratislava CCW and all subcontractors should work "according to one agreement," Sevcik says.

Jozef Vavro, assembly workers' foreman at the Trnava CCW, says his people were the first ones in the enterprise to start working according to the Zlobin method. They also tried to talk electricians and boiler operators into setting up a comprehensive brigade -- "but with little success."

Jozef Surkala, chairman of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's Enterprise Committee at the Trnava CCW, says that until now "only elements of the Zlobin method" have been employed in the enterprise.

REPORT ON PROBLEMS WITH EARLY POTATO CROP

AU082023 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Eduard Fasing report: "Offer Goes Beyond The Shop Counters"]

[Summary] Bratislava -- "Quite obviously the deliveries of potatoes to the market are better this year than in preceding years, but it would be too bold to say that we have definitely succeeded in completely resolving all the problems which accumulate every year in the spring months on the agenda of the state bodies and enterprises that are responsible for the fulfillment of these tasks. It is no secret that from April to June we imported more than 11,800 tons of old potatoes from the Hungarian People's Republic, and that even this has not been sufficient to patch up the rift in the 'potato budget' of the Slovak Socialist Republic, since the farmers are again not delivering the new potatoes in the contracted amounts and according to the contracted deadlines."

The peculiar thing is that the Czech Socialist Republic has no such worries; on the contrary, they have difficulty selling potatoes, according to Eng Stefan Sotak, deputy director general of the fruit and vegetables trade enterprise in Bratislava.

Although the procurement contracts for early potatoes in June were reduced from 8,150 to 4,850 tons in Slovakia, "only 2,130 tons were procured," which is merely 43.9 percent of the amount planned for Slovakia. Moreover, "most potatoes were procured only toward the end of June" and "the situation had to be resolved through purchases of early potatoes abroad." Great understanding has been shown in this matter by Bulgaria, so Slovak consumers found sufficient quantities of potatoes on the market.

This situation need not have occurred at all had one thought more about fulfilling contracts and less about squeezing more money out of them. The agricultural workers should realize and should learn from their past mistakes, as they compile the plans, that if they want to sell potatoes for the highest prices, they cannot hope to have a large harvest. The state prices are high exactly because the June harvest was smaller than it has been in the succeeding weeks. This is borne out by the fact that the procurement in the 27th week exceeded the contracted amounts by 308 tons. In order to avoid complications with an overproduction of early potatoes, a certain amount of them is to be exported -- but, according to experts, this solution is none too attractive. One should rather consider storing part of the current potato surplus on the root, since, as has happened several times in the past, we could need them in August.

It would also be advisable to make potato prices in both national republics the same, since early potatoes are no luxury, but have become a standard food and should push starchy food out of our diet.

Fodder Harvest Below Plan

AU121855 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIA in Czech 9 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

["KCR"-signed report: "The Harvest in Moravia Is Gathering Momentum"]

[Summary] Eng O. Vanek, deputy minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic, yesterday briefed journalists on the beginning of the winter barley harvest in South Moravia.

So far, with the first 1,000 hectares in the Breclav, Znojmo the Brno districts harvested, the hectare yields average slightly below 4 tons. However, to produce the planned quantity of 7.2 million tons of grain, Czech farmers must reap an average of 4.06 tons from every hectare. Most of the attention will be focused on the planned procurement of 1.2 million tons of grain for the food industry's needs. Special care will also be given to the planned procurement of 535,000 tons of malt barely, which promises to yield a rich and good quality harvest.

O. Vanek also spoke about the expanded sowing of stubblefield mixtures this year, which should be favorable reflected in the fodder stock for cattle in the fall.

"In the following part of his press conference, O. Vanek assessed the results of the first mowing of fodder crops. The Czech Socialist Republic fell 15-20 percent short of the planned volume of conserved bulk fodder. This was due to the destruction of 60,000 hectares of clover by the early spring frost and the cold and dry spring, which slowed down the crops' growth and affected their density. The improved quality of the conserved fodder is gratifying as well as the fact that farmers have been giving preference to drying hay before employing other [more costly] conservation technologies." Higher yields are expected from the second mowing of fodder crops, which has so far been completed on 3 percent of the area of cultivation.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON ABUSE OF AUTHORITY

AU121135 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Authority"]

[Excerpts] We are striving every day and at every workplace to fulfill the line of the 16th party congress. At the head of these endeavors stand enlightened and ideologically firm communists who see to it that we walk with a steady and self-assured step along the path of socialism, that we believe in our own strength and abilities and that we transform our words into deeds. By their example, these comrades inspire the other working people to emulate them. When it comes to resolving problems they spare neither advice nor sincere help. Their authenticity and their support for everything that is progressive and their irreconcilability toward shortcomings gives them natural authority among their fellow workers.

But there are also comrades who think that authority can be gained and maintained only by self-assured and abrupt conduct and behavior. And there they do not infrequently flirt with elements of superiority, and when they are managers [ekonomicti pracovníci] they think that their position gives them an irrevocable right to make final political decisions -- often without consulting the party collective and without its assent. However, when they themselves have to contribute to the fulfillment of a party agency's resolution, as a rule they do not get any further than repeating its content without any creative elaboration, they do not get any further than phrase-like appeals which bind no one, because they do not base them on their own organizational activity and personal responsibility.

But people distinguish very quickly the chaff from the wheat and expose the discrepancy between word-juggling and an unwillingness to pull up one's sleeves. And this is the prerequisite for a total loss of authority.

But hard work and setting an example are today no longer enough to gain natural authority, the same way that initiative alone is no longer enough if it is not accompanied by a profound conviction about the correctness of one's actions.

Irreconcilability toward shortcomings and combatting them is a necessity which everyone comprehends. We often agree with similar sentences -- for example if this irreconcilability is contained in a resolution of a meeting of party members.

But it is more difficult to put this into deeds, to expose slovenly workers, to rap the fingers of those who mistake their pocket for the pocket of the state -- be they workers or directors -- to publicly and concretely pillory indifference arising from laziness and hack work. The party is strong enough to deal with everyone who would like to assert his egoistic interests. It does not need such pseudomembers. They weaken its authority when they have lost their reputation as honest and modest people. But there still are many cases when an incorrectly understood comradeship as well as endeavors not to complicate one's life and not to get angry lead to reconciling oneself, to waving one's hand. Communists must not ignore such cases, must not be indecisive toward them and must not behave as if they did not see them, although they know who is responsible. They must publicly oppose them, reject indifference and the policy of making alibis wherever they might exist in the conduct and deeds of people and demand rectification or even propose solutions. By doing this they do not lose authority -- they strengthen it, their own authority as party members and the authority of the entire party.

BISHOPS WARNED NOT TO IMPLEMENT VATICAN BAN

WA082100 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Jun 82 p 6

[KNA (Catholic News Agency) report datelined Prague, 29 June: "Prague Authorities Pressure Bishops"]

[Text] Several Catholic bishops in Czechoslovakia have been put under pressure by the authorities to stop the implementation of the Vatican ban prohibiting priests' associations from adopting political goals. Published by the Vatican in March 1982 and addressed to all countries of the world, the ban also affects "Pacem in Terris", the regime-supported priests' association in Czechoslovakia, regarded as the extension of the authorities in the church. Especially in Slovakia the authorities reportedly forbade the bishops and canons to "pass on" the decree of the Holy See to the priests. They were warned that, should they ignore this interdiction, all clergymen above the age of 60 would be forced into retirement.

BILAK ENDS VISIT TO DUNAJSKA STREDA DISTRICT

LD092232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the district of Dunajska Streda. He familiarized himself there with the progress made in this year's summer agricultural work. At the end of his visit Comrade Bilak expressed his appreciation to the district's farmers and the whole west Slovak region for the work done since the sowing of this year's crop, and wished them many more successes.

CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST NEWS AGENCIES IN PRAGUE

AU121153 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Report in Column "International Relations"]

[Text] General directors of the ADN, BTA, MTI, PAP, TASS and CTK information agencies met in Prague on Friday. The representatives of the agencies of the European socialist countries agreed on concrete steps leading to a more effective and broader cooperation among information agencies on a Europe-wide scale in the spirit of the Helsinki CSCE conclusions.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MINISTER VISITS FRG

AUI21832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- On Thursday the program for the visit of Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, to the FRG included visits to research institutions and industrial enterprises. In the morning the guest visited the FRG's most modern coal-hydrogenation plant in Bottrop, a prototype set up by the Ruhrkohle Corporation. Welcoming the guest, Hubert Gruenewald, member of the executive board of the Ruhrkohle Corporation, paid tribute to the enterprise's economic relations with the GDR which have existed for many years and which have benefited both sides.

In the afternoon Herbert Weiz visited two research institutes in the capital of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Stuttgart. He visited the Fraunhofer Institute for Production Technology and Automation whose work was described by Heinz Keller, president of the Fraunhofer Society, and by Hans-Joachim Warnecke, head of the institute.

The GDR minister for science and technology then visited the Max Planck Institute for Metal Research where he was cordially welcomed by Prof Hellmut Fischmeister. Prof Fischmeister and other leading scientists of the institute briefed the GDR guest on the tasks and research results of the institution.

BURUNDI'S PRESIDENT RECEIVES SED DELEGATION

AUI21313 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Summary] Bujumbura (ADN) -- "J.B. Bagaza, chairman of the National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA) and president of the Republic of Burundi, received for a talk Kurt Seibert, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission and head of the SED Central Committee delegation which participated in the ceremonies on the 20th proclamation anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Burundi." Both partners in the talk praised the good level of relations between the SED and UPRONA and stressed the necessity of closer cooperation between both parties and states in the struggle for preserving world peace and strengthening international security. Both sides support the initiatives and proposals of the USSR for preventing a nuclear world war.

AXEN MEETS WITH CPUSA DELEGATION 9 JULY

LD091456 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received in Berlin today a study delegation of the U.S. Communist Party for a talk. The guests reported on the boost to the peace movement in their country and briefed Axen on the struggle of the U.S. Communist Party for the vital interests of the American workers.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES BULGARIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF

LD091352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin 9 Jul (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, received Col Gen Lyubcho Blagoev, commander in chief of the Air Force of the Bulgarian People's Army for a cordial talk today. Colonel General Blagoev heads a Bulgarian Army delegation which is visiting staff and troop units of the National People's Army for an exchange of experience lasting several days.

During the friendly meeting at the Ministry of Defense questions of further cooperation between the Armed Forces of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were discussed. Army General Hoffmann described the consolidation of comradeship-in-arms of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces, which are allied with the Soviet Army, as an important factor for the protection of peace and the socialist achievements of fraternal countries against all attacks by the enemies of detente.

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU121546 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday in Berlin, Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received for a friendly talk a delegation of the Main Executive Committee of the Leather Trade Union in the German Trade Union Federation headed by its first chairman, Helmut Teitzel. The FRG trade unionists are in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Textiles, Clothing, Leather Industrial Trade Union.

The exchange of ideas concentrated on questions of the representation of the workers class' interests by trade unions in countries with a different social order. Both sides stressed the responsibility of the trade unions in the struggle for preserving and securing peace and for achieving concrete disarmament measures. They spoke out in favor of immediately putting an end to the destruction of human lives in Lebanon and solving conflicts through political means. During the talk Johanna Toepfer briefed the guests on the results of the 10th FDGB Congress and the contribution of the FDGB to continuing the policy for the benefit of the people.

The meeting, which took place in a frank atmosphere, was attended by Charlotte Bombal, member of the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive Committee and chairman of the Textiles, Clothing, Leather Industrial Trade Union.

NATIONWIDE START OF GRAIN HARVEST REPORTED

DW130929 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Helmut Strich report]

[Summary] Favorable weather conditions have made it possible for the grain harvest to start in the GDR "from the Bandelsdorf State Farm in Rostock-Land Kreis to the LPG's in the Werra River vally in Suhl Bezirk." The harvest of winter barley has thus begun after "successful trial threshing," and the "dust clouds behind the harvesting machines indicate that grain and straw are sufficiently dry." The moisture content of 13-14 percent measured in Perleberg Kreis is good enough for barley to be stored without interim treatment. This year's grain harvest involves 2.6 million hectares of grain and 130,000 hectares of oleaginous seeds.

In addition to the requirements of industry, straw is an important component of fodder for livestock, and under the present very good harvesting conditions this means harvesting straw will begin immediately after the mowing process. This will guarantee good straw qualities, which the livestock breeders are interested. Thus livestock breeders have undertaken to help the crop producers with their technical equipment and personnel, and to assist in bringing the straw in and storing it in nearby barns. Local councils have mobilized additional manpower.

Plans provide "that 9,000 hectares of acreage cleared of grain and straw" be sown to fodder catch crops, "yet the crop producers plan to go far beyond that target and are aiming at 1 million hectares." [figures as heard]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND VISIT

Kadar, Mitterrand Remarks

LD120810 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 11 Jul 82

[From "The Week" program; portions within quotation marks are recorded; Mitterrand speaks in French with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Announcer] You have probably both read and heard the communique summing up the visit paid by the president of the French Republic. Therefore, you know that Hungary and France attribute key importance to assuring peace in Europe and preserving the Helsinki process and that they also want to strengthen bilateral relations. For this reason, my colleague Laszlo Robert has prepared a report on the news conference given by President Mitterrand and Janos Kadar. He has done this in such a way as to provide an insight into the two politicians' styles and ways of thinking in connection with their answers to the numerous questions they were asked about the international situation.

[Robert] President Mitterrand is to speak.

[Mitterrand] "Ladies and gentlemen, the balance of forces is at present the guarantee of peace. Although it is the task of the experts, those with the relevant knowledge, to accurately determine the balance of forces, in the final analysis the politicians must make the decisions. This is the purpose of negotiations. Each side accuses the other, taking as their point of departure the claim that the other side is causing a threatening situation. For this reason all of the cards must be on the table. If the talks are unsuccessful, then the plans announced by both sides will be carried out -- that is to say, the Pershing II missiles will be deployed in Western Europe and the USSR will also strengthen her military strength. Briefly, the arms race would restart and, in practice, it would take the form of overarmament.

"Let me put it this way: We should be modest. In effect, the argument is not so much about disarmament, as about how one could reduce this overproduction of arms. For this reason I believe that the talks can be successful. They must be successful. This is in the interests of those who are now meeting in Geneva, but it is also in the interests of everyone else. The superpowers cannot ignore international public opinion. If the wise countries within both alliance systems -- countries such as France and Hungary -- maintain their loyalty to their allies while conducting an independent foreign policy, as France does -- that is to say, if these countries practically assert their experience and wisdom, if they give good advice and take good initiatives -- then all of this will produce a result."

[Kadar] "As far as we Hungarians are concerned, our standpoint is also clear and well known. We are opposed to another round of the arms race. We are working on putting the brakes on this, and we support all proposals that are aimed at this. The USSR and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty have made an initiative which we welcome and support. We support talks in all circumstances. In accordance with this, we welcomed the talks on nuclear weapons which have opened in Geneva. We wish them success.

"As the president has just said, we also had an exchange of views about the Middle East issue which has become very lively. As far as we are concerned, we support the settling of disputed issues through negotiations on the part of the sides involved, and this should apply to all political questions. On our part, we would like to promote this."

[Robert] The tragic events of our days were, of necessity, present in the negotiating rooms and at the news conference.

[Mitterrand] "France's policy is opposed to all kinds of intervention in the internal affairs of another country. This is why I condemned the Israeli intervention in Lebanon. This is why I want Lebanon to regain her full independence, unity and integrity. All of this requires guarantees that the country no longer remains the scene of foreign armies' maneuvers. France has shown in other situations as well that she is capable of taking an unambiguous stand and that she is not concerned if she provokes the displeasure of another party whenever she attempts to work out a settlement among the adversaries in the Middle East. This is why we recognized equally the rights of Israel and the Palestinian people; we did this without being frightened of being subjected to violence, reproach and misunderstanding. The day will come when both sides believe or begin to believe in what France has to say and will recognize the usefulness of France's role."

[Robert] In answer to a question from a French television reporter on how the East-West dialogue may be broadened, particularly with attention to Soviet-French relations and the chances for a Brezhnev-Mitterrand summit meeting, the French president stressed on the one hand that there is a continuous dialogue at the foreign ministerial level. On the other hand, in Francois Mitterrand's view his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev has not taken place so far because of differences of view in connection with the situations in Poland and Afghanistan.

[Kadar] "We have decided to make joint efforts to ensure that there is no interruption in the Helsinki process -- which both of us consider to be of great significance -- and that the Madrid meeting may be completed with an appropriate resolution which will enable the Helsinki process to continue."

[Robert] Answering a question on what gave greater significance to his visit, the fact that this was the first time for centuries that a French head of state had visited Hungary or the fact that Mitterrand's first visit to Eastern Europe as president was to this country, the French head of state said the following:

[Mitterrand] "First of all, there is an objective fact -- namely, that no French head of state has been here before. This has nothing to do with me. There is, however, something of a subjective nature -- and I hope it has something to do with me -- and that is the fact that my presence here is an important political step. I have come to a country which has given proof that it is pursuing an interesting, original and, by its results, positive policy. I am staying in a country which gives me the impression that its population is marching on the path of progress and that it is aware of this. I have seen a country -- at least this is my feeling, and why should I not show my trust -- where the government has regard for the rights of the citizens. I believe that this is an important issue. It is important that France get closer to this world which has been distant for such a long time. Yes, it should be admitted that we did not know this world well and we considered it somewhat isolated from us. Yet Hungary is an integral part of Europe and has been so for over 1,000 years. The Hungarian people have formed a nation and a state for 1,000 years and we must bear in mind its historical afflictions."

"I am leaving Budapest and Hungary with the feeling that we have established contacts with the Hungarian leaders -- first and foremost with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, with whom I have now met for the third time -- which will empower both of us to make useful joint initiatives tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and during the next few months. I hope that the effect of the visit and of our talks will also be asserted in our everyday life."

[Announcer] In politics, too, one needs good luck for real success. The meeting of a communist and a socialist politician is a routine event in the world these days. These two men, however, became acquainted with each other under a favorable constellation of the stars. After 25 years as a leader, one of them remains the same naturally simple and educated working man that he was in his youth. The other man explains matters and argues, even as president of the republic, with the carefully chosen, cliché-free elegance of a man of intellect. Let us hope that personal sympathies may also help the qualitative deepening of Hungarian-French friendship in the way in which our great men of progressive thinking have always wished throughout our history.

Kadar Luncheon Toast

AU121807 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Toast by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar at 9 July luncheon at the Budapest residence of the French ambassador held in honor of Kadar and Hungarian Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi: "Janos Kadar: The Visit Is Imparting a New Impetus to Our Relations"]

[Text] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, my friends:

I thank Mr President Mitterrand for his warm words, for everything he has said about our people. I agree with what he has said in his toast and that enables me to speak briefly. Also on this occasion, I thank Mr President, along with his colleagues, for visiting Hungary and would also like to stress on this occasion that we regard the visit as a significant event. We have taken good advantage of the time at our disposal, our talks have been intensive and you have also had an opportunity to obtain an insight into the life of the Hungarian people.

I express my special thanks for the frank, sincere, substantive and friendly character and atmosphere of the talks. Coming close to the end of the program I can say: This visit, to which we looked forward with great expectations, has achieved its objective and fulfilled its role. I am profoundly convinced that Mr President's present visit to Hungary will impart a new impetus to Hungarian-French relations. We have clearly and unequivocally manifested our aspirations in this regard on several occasions. We have gathered from Mr President's words that France's intentions are serious and the fact of this visit is the best proof of that for all the world to see.

I also agree with what Mr President has said about the international situation and our problems and endeavors. We are living in complex circumstances in which responsible people must weigh their words and acts on every issue. It is also a fact that we, the French and the Hungarians, are living on the same continent: in Europe. When we spoke of the fact that we are struggling for a firmer peace in Europe, it meant that we are struggling for world peace as well as a more secure world. And we are convinced that by doing so we are fulfilling the aspirations and vital interests of our peoples.

In the course of the 2 days we have spent together, we have been able to acquaint ourselves better and more precisely with our countries' official positions on international issues. There are a few international issues -- whose number is not trifling and whose importance is not small -- which we appraise in an identical manner, others which we appraise in a similar manner and some issues on which our positions differ. Let me stress what is most important, however: We concur on peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and the struggle for a firmer peace. And it is possible that we have advanced this good cause a bit during these 2 days. The visit itself proves that East-West contacts are functioning and one can negotiate and strive for agreement with one another in a substantive manner. Therefore, it seems to me that, in certain international matters -- such as, for instance, carrying the Helsinki process forward and concluding the Madrid conference successfully -- we can work and act together. With regard to other important international issues -- it seems to me -- even if we cannot act together, we can, each of us, act separately toward the same goal: a more peaceful world.

Our peoples like each other and have a mutual interest in each other, and there are no disputes between the two countries; thus, the prerequisites for further developing our relations are good. We have agreed to expand contacts in the most widely diverging areas. Results will not fail to materialize if we follow the present practice in the course of further meetings and deal with issues in a good atmosphere, openly, realistically and specifically. I would like to assure Mr President that our government and various forces of Hungarian society will continue to deal with our relations and international issues of interest to both sides in this spirit after the conclusion of your visit.

To conclude, I wish Mr President, his government, France and the French people much success in achieving their social aspirations and -- what is most important -- in your people being able to live, work, create and enjoy the fruits of their work in peace.

At the end Janos Kadar raised his glass to the health of Francois Mitterrand and the French guests, the prosperity of the French people, the Hungarian-French friendship and peace.

LAZAR-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA 13 JULY

LD130818 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Report by Sandor Csillag from Ferihegy Budapest Airport]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Georgy Lazar left for Bucharest a few minutes before 0800. The Hungarian prime minister is paying an official friendly visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic at the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, head of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic. [as received] In the entourage of Prime Minister Georgy Lazar, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; Dezso Toth, deputy minister of culture and education, have also left for Romania.

Comment on Visit

LD131104 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the visit to Romania of Hungarian Prime Minister Georgy Lazar, Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries a front-page leading article.

(Full text:)

Georgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, is today starting an official friendly visit to Romania on the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In the promotion of bilateral relations the meetings between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu, held at Debrecen and Oradea is meant to seek the fullest possible implementation of the five-year-old agreements and stances and that our relations be broadened in the spirit of those meetings.

Our country attaches major importance to the cooperation of the community of socialist countries, for the manifestation of which the 36th session of the CMEA, held in Budapest, was an opportunity. As Georgy Lazar put it: as far as we are concerned, in harmony with the resolutions of our party, the will of our people and our particular national interests, we contribute to the fuller unfolding of socialist economic integration, and the service of our common cause.

In a statement Constantin Dascalescu said: In view of the international political and economic situation and the consequences of the crisis of the world economy it is even more necessary for our countries to steadily seek other forms of the exchange of goods and international cooperation, among others, concrete ways of strengthening and broadening cooperation within the CMEA.

The basis of the cooperation of Hungary and Romania is that both countries build socialist society, both countries are members of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the CMEA.

As far as our economic relations are concerned, Romania is in fifth place among our trading partners in the CMEA. The bilateral exchange of goods shows a favourable trend, discipline of deliveries has improved, remarkable are the positive changes in the observance of time limits, the development of cooperation and specialization continues to deserve keen attention. Culture, science, education and tourism are not less important spheres of cooperation. Important event in our relations -- in capital and the countryside alike -- is each theatrical guest performance and exhibition.

We see numerous opportunities for the widening of the relations. The fact of neighbourhood also urges us to that direction. We regard the strengthening of the friendship of the Hungarian and the Romanian peoples as a permanent task.

It is our conviction that the peoples of the two states will welcome the utilization of the opportunities of cooperation, which will also serve the unity and oneness of the socialist countries.

The talks in Romania of prime minister Gyorgy Lazar will start in this spirit -- the leading article in MAGYAR HIRLAP runs.

AMBASSADOR'S UN DISARMAMENT SPEECH REPORTED

LD120820 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] New York, July 11 (MTI) -- In Saturday's closing meeting of the UN disarmament session Ambassador Pal Racz, Hungary's UN envoy and current chairman of the group of East European member states, tabled a joint declaration of a group of socialist countries. (excerpts):

The socialist states brought to the session proposals to avoid a nuclear war. The Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- spelled out in President Brezhnev's message to the session -- reflected the responsibility the socialist countries feel for the fate of the world, the survival of civilization. The socialist countries hold that the Soviet decision should be followed by like decisions of the rest of the nuclear powers.

Owing to the obstructionist conduct of the United States and some other NATO states, the session could not take concrete measures on nuclear disarmament and other important affairs.

In the present situation the unity and cooperation of the world's peaceloving forces is more important than ever. The socialist countries express full solidarity with the peoples anti-war movement which, before and during the session, assumed an unprecedented dimension.

Finally, speaking on behalf of Hungary, Ambassador Racz recalled a message the Hungarian peace movement had sent to the session. The Hungarian Government and people are devoted to disarmament he said.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. PLAN FOR NUCLEAR WAR

AU122049 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jul 82 p 6

[Commentary by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "Pentagon's Preparations For Nuclear War; What Is Served By War Hysteria" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN PERIODICAL COUNTERSPY PUBLISHED AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT WHICH CONTAINS THE "POSSIBLE COURSE OF NUCLEAR CRISIS" MEANT FOR CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCIES.

PLANS FOR A SURPRISE NUCLEAR ATTACK ON SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE PENTAGON'S STRATEGIC CONCEPTS, AND THE U.S. ARMED FORCES ARE THE FIRST ONES PREPARING FOR THIS VARIANT OF THE BEGINNING OF A WAR. IN THIS WAY ALSO PUBLIC OPINION IS BEING INFLUENCED, AND WITH THE IDEA THAT NUCLEAR WAR IS NOT ONLY SURVIVABLE, BUT ALSO WINNABLE.

The plan was worked out in 1975, that is, precisely at the time when the CSCE documents, in which states pledged that they will live in peace and develop peaceful cooperation were signed in Helsinki. This Final Act also bears the signature of an American president.

BUT THE STUDY ON THE "POSSIBLE COURSE OF NUCLEAR CRISIS" SAYS SOMETHING QUITE DIFFERENT. IT COUNTS ON THE UNITED STATES TO START A NUCLEAR WAR. THE NUCLEAR ATTACK IS TO BE LAUNCHED AFTER MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FROM THE BIG AMERICAN CITIES.

Therefore, everything the Reagan administration does in the sphere of civil defense must be taken seriously. In the fifties, a time when the Pentagon also considered nuclear war against the socialist countries, a war hysteria was intentionally evoked among the Americans. It is similar today. At the time antinuclear shelters were built, people were told to keep stores of food in the event of war.

As usual, 40 million American households will get new telephone books next year. They contain, among other things, a list of important telephone numbers, but now they will contain something more: instructions for and a plan of evacuation in the event of the danger of war.

This is only a small part of the extensive plan which is to prepare the civilian population for war. For this reason the Reagan administration has set aside the huge sum of \$4.2 billion in the Federal Budget. This is only the direct expenditures, others are hidden in different items of the budget.

For example: The plan counts on dismantling some industrial enterprises and reassembling them after a nuclear war. For the President, whose "command post" at present, is in an aircraft, further command posts will be built for tens of millions [of dollars], this time in large buses. He is to move along the network of expressways connecting the individual parts of the United States. So as not to divulge who sits in the buses, they will bear advertisements of various firms. It looks a bit like a bad joke, but the Pentagon really thinks along these lines.

THE CENTER FOR DEFENSE INFORMATION, AN ORGANIZATION BASED IN WASHINGTON, WHICH HAS TAKEN UPON ITSELF THE TASK OF SPREADING THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR, COMMENTED ON THE WASHINGTON PLAN AS FOLLOWS: "THIS IS A DANGEROUS BUILDUP OF A THREAT OF NUCLEAR CONFLICT." IT ADDED THAT THE PLAN AS A WHOLE IS NONSENSE.

FOR EXAMPLE, THIS PLAN COUNTS ON A RAPID EVACUATION OF MORE THAN 150 MILLION PEOPLE FROM AMERICAN CITIES, MOSTLY IN THEIR OWN VEHICLES OR THROUGH THE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. EXPERTS WARN THAT THIS IS AN ILLUSION AND NOTE THAT THE PLAN WILL ONLY BE ANOTHER WASTE OF RESOURCES. FOR EXAMPLE, 1.5 MILLION ANTI-NUCLEAR SHELTERS ARE TO BE BUILT.

No one threatens the United States and nothing prevents it from adhering to the Soviet pledge not to use nuclear weapons first. But neither the Pentagon nor the White House want that. They count on the first nuclear strike. At the same time something else is involved: calming down the population and giving the impression that it is possible not only to survive nuclear war, but even to win it. This is a dangerous illusion.

SEJM DEPUTY DELIVERS ADDRESS ON EMIGRES 6 JUL

Emigration Policy Criticized

AU121301 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Report on speech by Edmund Osmanczyk, Sejm nonparty deputy for Kedzierzyn-Kozlo, at the 6 July Warsaw session of the Polish Sejm]

[Text] Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk, nonparty deputy for Kedzierzyn-Kozlo, thanked the deputies for the Opole region, the representatives from the citizens committees for national rebirth in the Opole Voivodship and other organizations and persons for their support for his initiative in setting up a deputies' committee for social accord and national agreement. At the same time, he expressed pity that this idea has still not received a wide response in the Sejm and in the press.

He devoted the remainder of his speech to relations between Polish emigres and Poland. He said that the time has come to work out a more modern system of emigration, directed not at "illegal work" in rich capitalist countries, but at qualified and certified services working for the benefit of developing countries.

The legal basis for establishing modern and honest relations between Poland and Polish emigres is the fact that the Polish penal code does not contain such a crime as "remaining abroad." That is why the practice of treating Polish citizens as offenders just because they chose to work abroad, which appeals more to them, is devoid of all legal foundations. A second legal basis is Poland's participation in the international pact for citizens' and political rights. In this context, E. Osmanczyk spoke about the need to quickly pass laws on citizenship and on passports.

E. Osmanczyk said that the working out of a modern concept for emigration to earn money should be the subject of wide discussion with experts and professional people. This is for the sake of giving emigres legal and international security and protecting them against personal misfortunes. Only we living in Poland, he said, can build a permanent and solid bridge to the one quarter of our people who live abroad, and we can only do on the basis of our laws and international commitments.

Better Relations Sought

AU121305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Edmund Osmanczyk, Sejm nonparty deputy for Kedzierzyn-Kozlo, at the 6 July Warsaw session of the Polish Sejm]

[Text] Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk first recalled his initiative in setting up a deputies' committee for social accord and national agreement and recognized that the bill which is under discussion is an important element in bringing together Poland and Polish communities abroad. In his speech, he dealt with the issue of making the most of the nation's potential. In today's difficult economic situation, the nation cannot fully exploit its real scientific, intellectual and production potential. He considered the possibilities for overcoming these current difficulties and returned to the issue he had raised earlier concerning trips to earn money abroad, passport policy and legal and administrative regulations concerning taking up temporary residence abroad for the purpose of earning money. Deputy Osmanczyk criticized activities which make it really difficult to maintain and tighten contacts between Poles living abroad and their motherland. In Poland's links with Polish communities abroad, he sees a great chance for Poland, all Poles and for the development of the economy.

GLOWCZYK ATTENDS VOIVODSHIP PARTY PLENUM

LD121940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] In the course of its plenum the Biala Podlaska Voivodship PZPR Committee discussed the implementation of the resolutions of the eighth plenum of the Central Committee in the light of the socioeconomic results for the region for the first 6 months. These results are variable. The value of the sale of industrial products, although it shows a rising tendency, was 5 percent lower than during the first 6 months of last year. An increase by more than double in the work productivity when compared with the increase in the average wage was recorded. Small-scale industry and work cooperatives achieved good results.

Jan Glowczyk -- who was present at the session -- spoke during the discussion, stressing that one cannot just concentrate on current problems in one's daily activity, he called on the participants to look into the future. Discussing matters relating to the introduction of the reform, he stated there can be no going back from it.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS PZPR MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

LD121524 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 12 July -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries a second report by the PUWP CC organizational department on party activities in the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 7th PUWP CC plenum.

The full-page report, covering the period after the latest, 8th plenum of the CC, says that "proof of the rebuilding of prestige, credibility and influence of the basic party cells in their respective milieus are accessions to the party. Between 13 December, 1981 and 31 May, 1982, 3,032 candidates for PUWP members were accepted, of whom 40.2 percent are workers.

"Party committees and organizations as well as the party control commissions continue the process of purifying the party of members who violate its statutes," the document also says. "Of the 47.3 thousand people whose names were crossed off party membership lists during April and May, 1982, 20.5 thousand (43.3 percent) were those who showed lack of interest in party life, neglected the basic duties of a party member, did not implement resolutions taken by party authorities of various levels or their own party cells, or violated party discipline.

"Of the 3,101 persons expelled from the PUWP during these two months 1,305 (42.0 percent) were members who violated party discipline. 312 persons were expelled after their moral posture and ethics were assessed, and 87 for improper discharging of their professional duties, the report says.

FJN'S, OKON'S PASS JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON ACCORD

LD121534 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 12 July -- New resolutions of social and political organizations backing the statement on national agreement made by the Sejm on May 3, 1982 are coming to the Polish parliament.

Activists of the Presidium of the Voivodship Committee of the National Unity Front [FJN] and civic committees of national rebirth [OKON] in Rzeszow pointed to the need for order and discipline in Poland, the climate of work and responsibility. The solving of problems will best serve the integration of inhabitants and will become the major factor of restoring ties between the authorities and society, they said.

The Presidium of the FJN Voivodship Committee and of the voivodship Sejm deputies' team in Koszalin adopted a statement saying that the authorities and society should create conditions for mutual respect and confidence because only this guarantees reaching and consolidating national agreement.

Participants in a meeting of the presidia of the FJN and the OKON municipal committees in Choszcz expressed their firm opposition to any attempts to sow confusion and to create divisions in society. The weal of the republic is the supreme law and a collective duty of all Poles who can get their motherland out of the present crisis by wisdom and concerted effort.

Here is a passage from the stand of the FJN and the OKON municipal committees in Stargard Szczecinski:

"The basic condition for overcoming the crisis is the shaping of a social awareness that our fatherland is the community of Poles whose present day and future depend on the strength of their state. The authorities and society should respect and trust each other. Only this guarantees reaching and consolidating national accord whose initiator and the main supporting power is the PUPP."

The OKON Municipal Committee in Leszno adopted a similar resolution.

WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT MEETING HELD IN CMIELOW

LD122102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The first employees' self-government meeting in the southeast region since the declaration of martial law has taken place at the ceramics works in Cmielow. The activity of this organ has been renewed on the basis of a decision by the minister of chemical and light industry, which was undertaken after a positive review of a motion submitted by the works director.

The main subject of the session was an assessment of the introduction of the economic reform in the first half-year. The works commission, set-up last year, and seven subject groups have worked out proposals for changes in the organizational structure, and put forward motions for modernization of the works -- one of the oldest of this type in Poland. Speaking generally, what matters is to restore its former reputation to the ceramics factory in Cmielow.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES 'LOAFERS, DO-NOTHINGS'

AU121607 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jul 82 p 5

[Jerzy Olszowski commentary: "Against Those Who Live Off Our Work"]

[Text] As we all know, there is in Poland today a general duty to work. It still has no legal framework in the form of a Sejm law, but the duty emerges from the Council of State's martial law decree. Since our daily life, and not only life these days, is conditioned by an abnormal temporary situation, there is a need to control this evil situation by legal means.

Almost 60,000 people have been noted in Citizens' Militia and state administrative bodies' files who are fully able-bodied but stubbornly avoid work. These are exclusively so-called "noted" people. It is estimated that the number of people who do nothing or obtain their income from very suspicious sources not in accordance with the law and the norms of social life is at least three times greater. Around 200,000 people, work dodgers, loafers and do-nothings, are living at our joint expense.

The phenomenon of parasitism varies a lot in fact and cannot be classified under one legal term. However, there is a joint moral denominator: living without work. And where there is work, this work is dishonest and based on the principle that one has to earn a lot with a minimum amount of work put in. For people like this, breaking the law and the basic principles of social coexistence is something completely natural.

In the most general terms, the following types of people qualify as members of the many-thousand-strong army of parasites:

First: People not working anywhere and not studying, suspected of earning a living from illegal activity;

Second: People who are fully able-bodied, stubbornly refusing to take up work and not in conflict with the law, but who live at their family's expense and who are often in a difficult material situation;

Third: People who appear to carry out normal work but who often carry out all sorts of shady economic deals and in this way make themselves richer out of proportion to the amount of work they have put in.

A bill on "the treatment of persons who avoid work" is currently entering the Sejm. We will write on more than one occasion about the points of the proposed law and provide details of it, but today we will only mention the first point of the bill, which explains basic matters. The first point says the following: "Every Polish citizen of age who is not over 45 years old is obliged to register himself at his local basic-grade body of state administration covering his place of full-time or part-time residence, known henceforth as a "body of administration," if he remains unemployed or does not undertake any studies for at least 3 months."

So this first point is compulsory in nature and is clear and explicit. Noncompliance with the law will naturally be severely punished, and centers of social parasitism are being detected very well these days, if not fully. Of course it will be necessary to offer these people work. And there will certainly be no shortage of it...

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON '13TH DAY' OPPOSITION

LD130828 Warsaw PAP in English 3802 GMT 13 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 13 July -- "With considerable consistence, the opposition is heating up anti-state moods by organizing all kinds of shows," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI charged today, making a reference to moves made by the opposition on the 13th day of every month to remind of December 13, 1981.

The Army paper said that "Poland holds too important a place in Europe and plays too important a role in maintaining European security and international equilibrium between the East and the West to let anyone attempt to destroy the Polish state without a precise calculation.

"The imperialist centres have had and still have in their sighting range the possibility of inciting a worldwide [word indistinct] of war, but only when -- in their view -- it shows a sign of success. At the moment, these calculations are frustrated by the defensive efforts of the socialist community, in which Poland plays a very important role.

"Yet, they do not give up (...) inciting 'the Polish heat' because it weakens this (socialist) community," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI pointed out, adding that "without exaggeration, this may be called an exceptionally dirty game. A more diplomatic description of such a tactics is: the winning of the Polish card.

"There are still people in Poland who participate in this game. The stimulation of internal unrest-oriented actions is coordinated with outside pressure on Poland," ZOLNIERZ said.

PAPER VIEWS CHOICE BETWEEN CONFRONTATION, REFORM

LD121346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Wieslaw Rogowski writes in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI about the need to make a choice. The choice in question is between the road of further confrontation or of joint creation, between a struggle against the socialist state and a struggle for its up-to-date and reformed shape. Martial law has succeeded in eliminating to a great extent the threat of confrontation and civil war. However, further threats still remain and are being created: attempts at conspiratory resistance, organizing the so-called underground authorities of Solidarity, provoking street disturbances and marches. The grounds for these activities is the concept, which has now been revealed, of reversing the direction of the political development of Poland from the East to the West.

However, let us be realistic. No one in the West has ever taken our national interests into account if he did not have to. If the Solidarity leadership, as it is made to appear today, was neither inclined towards confrontation nor intended to seize power, why then does it not confirm this today, even verbally if not by means of political acts? If such an intention arose, I do not think Wieslaw Rogowski writes, there would not be any obstacles in bringing it to light.

At the moment one cannot see any such intentions. However, the issue of the elimination of internal threats, the issue of bringing forward the date of lifting or at least of radically reducing martial law is also in the hands of people who allowed themselves previously to be stifled by the loud demands of Solidarity authorities. They were not able at the time and are not still able to state resolutely the real political and patriotic credo -- and they should -- on the need to make a choice, Wieslaw Rogowski writes in conclusion of his considerations in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

SCANDINAVIAN PAPERS CITE WOMEN ON INTERNMENT CAMP

PM130859 [Editorial Report] Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 5 July 1982 carries on page 8 an 800-word "run" article describing a letter written by Polish actress Halina Mikołajska describing the situation in the Goldap internment camp. The letter appears in a twice-monthly newsletter, POLEN-NYT, published by the Danish "Support Solidarity" Committee to improve "knowledge of Poland's problems." Mikołajska describes the pressure placed on internees to sign the declaration of loyalty to the military regime, the inhuman conditions of the transport to the internment camp in closed cattle trucks, and the physical and psychological damage this caused certain individuals.

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 July carries on page 5 an 1800-word undated interview with an anonymous Polish woman, who has been an internee at the Goldap internment camp. The woman describes the buildings in which the internees are housed, medical treatment, the internees' psychological state, rules for visits, censorship, release for compassionate reasons and the ways the internees have developed to help to pass the time.

RSW CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES NEWSPAPER SALES PROBLEMS

AU130813 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3-4 Jul 82 p 2

[KAR [National Workers' Agency] report: "No Queues for the Press..."]

[Excerpts] In an interview for the National Workers' Agency, Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, chairman of the "Prasa-Książka-Ruch" Workers' Publishing Cooperative, presented the current problems connected with the sale of newspapers and periodicals.

He said first of all that there is nothing special about the fact that one can buy a paper without waiting in line at any time of day and not just in the early hours. On the contrary -- this is normal in all countries which have a well-functioning press market. The deficit of the press during the past few years has made us unaccustomed to such a situation, and the sight of newspapers in kiosks may be a shock. What is more, it may lead one to conclude that the market for printed matter has reached a satisfactory level. Yet we must remember that in terms of the number of newspapers and periodicals for every inhabitant, we lag far behind many European countries.

The reasons the press is in relatively good supply are economic, in other words a very large increase in the cost of living coupled simultaneously with a large increase in the prices of papers and periodicals. Detailed observations indicate that this has caused sales of newspapers and magazines to fall, because the purchase of several newspapers or magazines right now is an expense for many families and something that not everyone can afford.

Our kiosk sellers say plainly: Today most people can only afford one paper.

Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz also referred to the boycott of the "regime" press. Although leaflets as well as appeals issued by Western radio stations are a fact, there are also cases where some titles are boycotted by groups of people here. Nevertheless, this is not the reason behind the present situation on the readership market, as is well shown by the sales figures of the daily press on Wednesdays, the day of the week which has been chosen as a "press boycott day." These sales figures are no different from the average sales figures on other days, which show that the appeals not to buy newspapers have little effect.

One ought to note in this context that both the circulation and sales level of daily papers is subject to various fluctuations. As a rule, there is an increase in sales when papers are delayed, which is unfortunately still common. However, this concerns every day of the week, without exception.

PAP ACCUSES WEST OF LURING NATION INTO DEBTS

AU121633 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jul 82 p 2

[PAP article: "Economic Aggression Against Poland" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] AFTER THE NOTORIOUS COLD-WAR YEARS, THE POLICY OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EMBARGO AND OTHER FORMS OF ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION PRACTICED, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED STATES, BY CAPITALIST COUNTRIES WITH REGARD TO THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN STORED IN THE ATTIC. DETENTE BROUGHT ABOUT THE HELSINKI MEETING AND SEEMED TO BE A LASTING ACHIEVEMENT FOR PEOPLES ALL OVER THE WORLD, AND PARTICULARLY FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Instead, we are again witnesses of an unprecedented economic aggression launched by the main capitalist state, the United States, against the states of the socialist camp, and particularly against Poland and the Soviet Union. This aggression has been supported -- even if to a varying extent -- by other capitalist countries, particularly the NATO countries.

The immediate cause of the economic restrictions applied to Poland and the Soviet Union was the fact that on 13 December 1981 Poland imposed martial law. However, a scrutiny of all sanctions and of the whole economic policy pursued by capitalist countries with regard to Poland in the seventies makes it possible to see that Poland's debts and acute economic difficulties have to a large extent resulted from deliberate moves to make our country's economy strongly dependent on economic links with the West. This in particular is why credits from capitalist countries flowed widely to Poland quite unhindered, why, after the years of embargo, the safes with licenses suddenly proved to be open for us.

NO ONE WILL BE ABLE TO RELIEVE OUR ECONOMIC LEADERS OF THE SEVENTIES OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLAND'S SUBMERGENCE DEEP INTO DEBTS AND INTO ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON THE WEST. Someone definite is to be blamed for the uncoordinated investment policy which resulted in the increased dependence of our industry on cooperative imports from the West, but failed to increase exports accordingly. Last but not least, our omissions in agriculture, which forced us to use about 20 percent of the credits contracted during 1971-81 for the imports of farm produce and foodstuffs, are also a matter of our internal policy. Meanwhile, the West, fully aware of the fact that Poland was contracting debts beyond its means, subtly deepened Poland's financial insolvency.

IN OUR RELATIONS WITH THE WEST, CREDITS MAKE UP A SEPARATE CHAPTER. IN THE SEVENTIES, POLAND'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WAS INCREASINGLY ENCUMBERED BY THE COSTS OF FOREIGN CREDITS AND BY DISCHARGING DEBTS. As of 1974, at the end of each calendar year, our debts systematically mounted and, in 1981, exceeded annual incomes from exports by 3.6 times. In 1981, the servicing of debts absorbed 75.1 percent of our incomes from exporting commodities and services (in 1980, it absorbed 80.2 percent), and the costs of credits alone amounted to 31.3 percent of incomes.

AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND ONE CAN ONLY SEE THE REAL "SIGNIFICANCE" OF THE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS APPLIED TO POLAND AFTER 13 DECEMBER 1981.

It is to be borne in mind that sanctions have been justified by the imposition of martial law which, after all, has put an end to the process of political and economic destabilization in Poland, and shortly before 13 December Western economic and political circles shared the opinion that Poland was losing credibility as a partner precisely because of the growing internal instability and economic decay.

THE UNITED STATES WAS THE FIRST CAPITALIST COUNTRY TO REACT TO THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW WITH SANCTIONS, AND UNDER ITS PRESSURE OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES ALSO JOINED IN THE POLICY OF RESTRICTIONS.

ALL THOSE SANCTIONS HAVE CAUSED TANGIBLE DAMAGE TO THE POLISH ECONOMY AND, AS A CONSEQUENCE, HAVE AFFECTED THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION. In this respect one can note, for example, a significant decline in fish catches or the increased costs of foodstuffs imported from EEC countries. However, sanctions in the sphere of credits have been the most painful in their effects because, since Polish industry, as stated above, strongly depended on imported raw and other materials necessary for production, our industry has been confronted with the need to drastically curtail production. Behind this there is a meaningful paradox: This is the first time in economic history that the creditors are deliberately creating a situation in which it is impossible to repay the debts in due time.

THE STATUS OF SUSPENDED NEGOTIATIONS ON REFINANCING OUR CREDIT COMMITMENTS AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF CONTRACTING NEW CREDITS NOT ONLY TO REVIVE THE ECONOMY, BUT ALSO TO FINANCE CURRENT SHORT-TERM DEALS, HAS CREATED AN ATMOSPHERE OF INSECURITY AND MISTRUST, HAS CHECKED POLAND'S CHANCES FOR OVERCOMING THE CRISIS, AND HAS BROUGHT ABOUT TENSIONS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

While assessing some moves, particularly those by the United States, one should note their inhumanity. One of them is the refusal to provide credits for our import of grain and fodder, including corn, which resulted in particular in a 50-percent decline in our poultry meat production. As a result of this, the per capita annual consumption of poultry meat will go down nearly 7 kilos. The aforesaid losses in sea fish catches in 1982 will total about 180,000 tons, which amounts to about 30 percent of the total.

Particular discrimination has been applied to our foreign trade. Western markets have become less accessible for our exports. Our exporters are being forced to reduce prices. The peculiar policy of embargo has been applied to our imports. It is worthwhile to mention that, like in the fifties, lists have been compiled itemizing commodities which must not be sold to the socialist countries. The lists include subassemblies, raw and other materials necessary for continuing production on license. All that has brought about a drastic decline in the production of Polish processing industries and has confronted Poland with a specific situation in foreign trade: Shrinking exports are reducing our solvency and ability to finance imports, and that in turn is further restricting the productive capacity of Polish industry.

HOWEVER, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT SOME WESTERN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CIRCLES HAVE BEEN IRRITATED BY THE AMERICAN POLICY OF SANCTIONS. TIRED OF THE COLD WAR, THE WORLD IS RELUCTANT TO GO BACK TO IT. IT DEPENDS ON THE COMMON SENSE AND REALISM OF PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR WESTERN POLICY HOW SOON AN END WILL BE PUT TO THE USE OF THE ECONOMIC WEAPON AGAINST POLAND, THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS U.S. GAS PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD100846 Warsaw PAP in English 0736 GMT 10 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] PAP Warsaw 10 July -- "The U.S. 'sanctions' and 'embargoes' aimed against socialist countries, and primarily against Poland and the USSR are an act of obvious disrespect for international law," TRYBUNA LUDU said in a commentary headlined "Disrespect for Law and Allies."

"However, the recent (?broadening) of 'sanctions' by Ronald Reagan (to cover the Siberian gas pipeline) goes even further. It creates the situation when the decision of one government (the U.S. one) gives rise to limitations and obligations on the territory under jurisdiction of other governments (West European and the Japanese ones). Therefore, this is an evident violation of the principle of state sovereignty even towards U.S. allies and friends.

"The U.S. tries to wreck East-West trade relations," the paper stressed and noted that "the outrage of (Western) economic circles is deepened by the fact that the 'embargo', even if it is implemented, will not stop the USSR from constructing the pipeline. Thus in the final analysis it hurts the allies more than the 'opponent'.

"No matter what further developments will be like, Reagan's decision testifies to a total disrespect for both the principles of law and the U.S. allies. It is also an example of how the world would look like should the hegemonist leanings of the Washington administration come true," TRYBUNA concluded.

FRG STANCE 'NEGATIVELY INFLUENCES' RELATIONS

LD081056 Warsaw PAP in English 0721 GMT 8 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 8 July -- "The report of the federal government for the year 1981 just published in Bonn paints the development of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland in rosy colours," the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today, stating that "the Polish-West German relations, however, have been burdened [word indistinct] the Bundestag's resolution of December 18 being a flagrant interference into Poland's internal affairs."

The paper lists two other recent anti-Polish political initiatives in the Bundestag, the draft resolution calling on the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to intervene to free all the internees in Poland and the interpellation of the Christian Democratic right-wing demanding a detailed report on the fate of the 'four million Germans still living under the foreign reign.'

ZOLNIERZ stressed further that "Polish-FRG relations are negatively influenced not only by propaganda campaign pursued by the Christian-Democratic opposition in the Bundestag. One can hardly ignore the fact that the official Bonn authorities are especially eager in observing the economic sanctions hitting out at Poland, despite verbal declarations voicing scepticism as to these sanctions. In fact, the FRG is applying them more meticulously than other NATO states.

"The annual report of the FRG Government, mentioned at the beginning, admits that Poland keeps its promises on issues on which the Bonn government is keen such as, for instance, the humanitarian process of re-uniting families. This process was continued already after the proclamation of martial law. Despite inhuman wrongs done once to our nation by the Third Reich, the wrongs that it is impossible to forget, Poland proved that she is ready to continue the process of the mutually advantageous normalization of relations between our states.

"Our nation fosters a desire to continue normalization of relations with the FRG, but obviously on condition that the FRG side fosters a similar desire. This should be reflected in the political practice and, first of all, in observing the norms universally accepted among sovereign states," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

PZPR ORGAN COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD091516 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 9 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 9 July -- In an article headlined "Disarmament -- Main Direction" TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out that "the sole fact of carrying out negotiations on disarmament cannot give ground for optimism. Though the fact is positive and arouses some hopes for a peaceful future, it does not change the existing state of tension, does not ease the atmosphere of confrontation fanned by influential NATO circles, and mainly Washington, which stake on the policy based on force and diktat. The policy of armaments in the name of reaching a military edge. The policy of economic sanctions in the name of weakening the opponent."

The paper stressed that "waiting for acceptance is the concrete offer included in Leonid Brezhnev's message (to the U.N. special session on disarmament), the message containing the USSR's obligation not to use nuclear weapons as the first state to do so."

"Would not the taking up of such an obligation by other powers be equal to a general ban on the use of nuclear weapons?," TRYBUNA LUDU asked. "And yet the Soviet offer has not been accepted by the other party."

Writing about Poland's stand on disarmament, TRYBUNA LUDU stressed "the invariability of our stand on the problem of war and peace which is of key importance for the world. For many years now, we have been taking steps to promote security and peaceful cooperation of nations".

"If we proclaim the idea of detente in the world, condemn all kinds of dangerous weapons, including 'the economic weapon', and come out for disarmament and peaceful cooperation, thus we confirm the truth contained in a recent letter of our government to the U.N. secretary-general that 'the action to stop the arms race and steps taken in the interests of disarmament have been one of the priority directions of People's Poland's foreign policy'," the paper said.

DASCALESCU WELCOMES HUNGARIAN PREMIER

LD131018 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Discussions between the Hungarian and Romanian heads of government have started in Bucharest. The chief topic of these discussions will be economic issues. Gyorgy Lazar arrived this morning in the Romanian capital for a 2-day official friendly visit. At the airport he was welcomed by his host, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

CEAUSESCU GREET STAMBOLIC ON BIRTHDAY

AU121325 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Perar Stambolic, president of the State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Stambolic, on your birthday I want to extend sincere congratulations and wishes for much good health and new successes in your activity and wishes for the prosperity and flourishing of neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia. I want to take this opportunity to express my conviction that Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborhoodliness will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of understandings agreed upon at the summit level in the interest of our peoples and the cause of peace, socialism, independence and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS

AU121319 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 82 p 5

[Cable sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Yumjaagin Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh on Mongolia's national day]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagin Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, Ulaanbataar

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and our our personal behalf we want to extend cordial congratulations and warm friendly greetings to you and through you to the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers of the MPR and to all Mongolian people on the 61st anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The Romanian people are following with feelings of friendship the important results achieved by the Mongolian people under MPRP leadership in the country's socioeconomic and cultural development and in improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

We want to stress with satisfaction the constant development at various levels of relations between the RCP and the MPRP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the MPR in the interest of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. On this remarkable day in the history of the Mongolian people, we wish you, dear comrades, and all working people in friendly Mongolia, new and important successes in implementing the 18th MPRP Congress decisions, in building the socialist society in your fatherland and in the struggle for peace, disarmament, international cooperation and progress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

FINTINARU ARTICLE URGES NUCLEAR-FREE EUROPE

QU121415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 82 p 6

[Ion Fintinaru article: "A basic Imperative: Eliminating All Missiles From Our Continent and Building a Europe Without Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] "We believe that we must unite our efforts with all European countries to stop the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and bring about the withdrawal of existing ones and to achieve a Europe without any kind of missiles, either medium or smaller range missiles, to achieve a nuclear-free Europe!" -- Nicolae Ceausescu (from his speech delivered at the mass meeting in the municipality of Botosani)

Opening a new and higher stage in Romania's activity aimed at ensuring conditions for peace and cooperation which are imperatively necessary for building socialism, the Ninth RCP Congress [1965] stressed -- as one of the main guidelines in foreign policy -- the need to firmly struggle to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament and the need to create nuclear-free areas. This requirement refers especially to Europe, both because Romania is a European country and because of the fact that this continent stockpiles an overwhelming majority of modern weaponry, especially nuclear weaponry.

During the period following the congress, our people's aspirations and those of all European nations which were aimed at eliminating for good the danger of a nuclear war were forcefully and excellently supported by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic. In the reports presented at the 10th, 11th and 12th party congresses, at national conferences, in reports and speeches delivered at the United Nations, within the all-European conference and in other forums, in the intensive activity to promote contacts and on numerous other occasions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu fervently pleaded for achieving European security and took initiatives of historic importance aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe. In this spirit of great responsibility toward the fate of the European civilization, Romania's proposals regarding disarmament presented to the UN special session under the authority given by the president of the republic and on the basis of the mandate by the Grand National Assembly, read as follows: "Taking into consideration the very serious situation on the European continent, Romania firmly advocates a halt to deploying and developing medium-range missiles in Europe, the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones and the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this continent." Indeed, it is a tragic reality that Europe -- the cradle of wonderful treasures of civilization, but also the continent where the two world wars started -- has become the best armed continent, and implicitly the most vulnerable in the case of new conflagrations.

Despite the fact that Europe is oversaturated with weapons, military competition continues feverishly: existing weapons, both nuclear and conventional ones, have been perfected and developed even more and decisions have been adopted on the production and deployment of new types of medium-range missiles. The deployment of new types of medium-range weapons, the development of existing ones and the production of the "neutron bomb" means a new stage in escalating the arms race which threatens peace and security in Europe, and in fact throughout the world, to an unprecedented extent. Specialists stress that in case of a war waged with such military equipment "the most obvious targets of missiles are large urban centers." and thus "the increasingly improved systems of weaponry make the whole of Europe liable to nuclear devastation." (S I P R I yearbook)

The stage of the arms race and the projects of escalating the arms race on our continent have awakened the "awareness" of European peoples to the nuclear danger of an unprecedented scope. The large manifestations -- demonstrations, meetings and marches -- that have actually taken place in all European peoples' concerns and of their firm need to act toward freeing the continent from a nuclear nightmare.

In response to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's historic initiative and his fervent appeal toward action, our fatherland's citizens engaged with all their energy in this vast continental and world movement. At meetings, peace marches and gatherings organized in our country and through the 18 million signatures placed on the appeal addressed to the UN special session, the Romanian people expressed their desire for peace and their determination to struggle, in close solidarity with all peoples to completely eliminate nuclear weapons from our continent. Our people believe that the UN special session, and in fact all responsible people in the various countries, must take into consideration and respect the desire, so forcefully expressed by the peoples, to live in peace and must meet their expectations with effective measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

In firmly advocating a nuclear-free Europe, Romania promoted on various occasions -- including the messages sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and President Ronald Reagan and now in the proposals presented before the United Nations -- tangible ways and means to achieve that target.

Romania believes that within the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on Euromissiles it is necessary to urgently reach agreement on renouncing the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, the development of existing ones and on cutting back such types of weapons to the lowest level and to continue efforts aimed at completely eliminating medium-range missiles, tactical weapons and, finally, any kind of nuclear weapons.

At the same time, through the voice of its president, Romania has more than once stressed and reasserted -- also within the proposals presented at the United Nations -- the need for all European countries to participate, in one form or another, in the Geneva negotiations since this would give a forceful impetus to unblocking the problem of Euromissiles and to creating a favorable atmosphere for the successful progress of negotiations and for concluding them with positive results.

Certainly, a decisive role in this respect continues to devolve on the peoples through the united and firm action of whom Europe can and must become a continent without nuclear weapons, a continent of understanding and cooperation -- an essential factor for a lasting peace throughout the world.

[The following passage is boxed-in in the body of the article]

"A Huge Nuclear Arsenal -- A Constant Danger"

"More than 15,000 of nuclear warheads; 2,452 long-range (intercontinental) missiles; 1,803 missiles in submarines; and 505 strategic bombers are deployed on the European continent. At the same time, our continent concentrates 2,000 medium-range missiles (Euromissiles) or 4,000 nuclear warheads that can be transported a distance of over 1,000 kilometers, each of them equaling the destructive power of 10-60 bombs of the type that destroyed Hiroshima. In addition, there are more than 10,000 tactical nuclear weapons with charges of some 15 kilotons and an effective range of some tens or hundreds of kilometers. The explosive power of nuclear weapons intended for Europe amounts to 2,000 megatons which equals more than 108,000 bombs of the type that destroyed Hiroshima; this means that each European can theoretically be killed 144,000 times over.

ROMANIA LIBERA PRAISES NINTH RCP CONGRESS POLICIES

AU121339 [Editorial Report] Presumably in connection with the 17th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress on 19 July, Romania LIBERA on 6, 7 and 10 July carries the following articles under the common heading, "The Ninth RCP Congress -- Opener of New Horizons in Romania's Foreign Policy":

-- On 6 July, a 1,500-word article by Petre Lupu entitled "An Analysis Confirmed by Reality," in which he says that after World War II it became clear that the "precarious order based on the division of the world into spheres of influence and closed military blocs, on the use and threat of force and on the maintenance and deepening of economic gaps, could not be stabilized."

One was faced with a choice between a rational order based on equality, respect for national independence and noninterference in internal affairs, and between a redivision of the spheres of influence, which would inevitably lead mankind toward nuclear war. "The existence of a single viable alternative, unique in the history of mankind due to both its character and the fact that forces capable of realizing it existed, ran like a red thread throughout the analysis of the RCP's foreign policy made by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at the ninth congress, where he stated: 'The cause of mankind's progress and civilization imposes respect for the right of each people -- be they big or small -- to freely choose their path of political-social and economic development, to assert their national being, and to independently resolve their own affairs; this constitutes at the same time an essential requirement for maintaining and consolidating peace.'" Those basic ideas, the author affirms, have been pursued since 1965 in all of Romania's foreign policy decisions, and life has confirmed their correctness.

-- On 7 July, a 1,500-word article on page 6 by Vasile Sandru dealing with "the many-sided development of cooperation with the socialist countries," in which he writes about the political innovations of the ninth party congress, the author states: "One of the basic guidelines established by the ninth congress concerns Romania's policy toward the other socialist states. In Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress, he clearly stressed this line: 'Our country believes that one of its internationalist obligations is to continuously develop fraternal relations with all the socialist countries and to actively contribute to the unity and cohesion of the international socialist system.'

"Proclaiming this principled orientation in its relations with the socialist countries at a time when various contradictions and disputes had emerged and were being strongly manifested between some of those countries, our party proceeded from the clear concept that all the socialist countries are equal and have the inalienable right to independently map out their own domestic and foreign policies, without any foreign interference, and that in those conditions, the existence of differences of views and disputes is only natural and should not impinge on their cooperation, a cooperation based on mutual respect and confidence and on the basic common interests of the new system. This is the only way to overcome difficulties, to forge and consolidate the unity of the socialist countries based on consistent respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, international solidarity and comradely mutual assistance."

The author then states that in the 17 years since the ninth congress Romania has consistently pursued the above guidelines and greatly developed its relations with the socialist countries, quoting examples of visits and contacts by Nicolae Ceausescu and agreements and treaties signed.

-- On 10 July, a 1,800-word article on page 6 by Petre Tansie on "Solidarity and Cooperation With the Developing Countries," in which the author states that one of the basic foreign policy guidelines adopted by the ninth congress was the development of "relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation" with the developing countries, and that the "decisive role in guiding our part-state policy" toward such relations with the developing countries was played by Nicolae Ceausescu. The author then cites examples of Romania's aid to developing countries in their struggle for socioeconomic and political self-determination and development, cooperation ventures with such countries, and Romania's relations with the Group of 77, the nonaligned bloc, and other international bodies.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- The proceedings of the sixth session of the Romanian-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Cultural Cooperation ended in Bucharest today with the signing of a protocol. During the talks that took place the two sides exchanged information on the activity carried out by the cultural and art institutions in Romania and Bulgaria concerning the masses' socialist education, improving their general knowledge and developing the mass cultural-artistic movement. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 82 AU]

STAMBOLIC CELEBRATES 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU121531 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] At the Palace of the Federation today, members of the SFRY Presidency congratulated Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on his 70th birthday. Petar Stambolic was also congratulated by Mitja Ribicic, Raif Dizdarevic, Milka Planinc, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Branko Mamula, Lazar Mojsov, Stane Dolanc and Bogic Bogicevic.

The highest representatives of sociopolitical organs and organizations of Serbia also congratulated the president of the SFRY Presidency on his birthday.

FEDERAL COMMISSION ADOPTS EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

AU112038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Aleksandar Vljakovic interview with Dr Branislav Soskic, head of the working group for program of employment measures of the Commission for Economic Stabilization of the Federal Social Councils -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Summary] "Solving the unemployment problem is becoming a priority social task. This is pointed out in the program of employment measures which has been adopted by the Commission for Economic Stabilization of the Federal Social Council and which specifically defines the views outlined in the 'Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.' "In this connection Dr Branislav Soskic, "head of the working group which has been engaged in amending this program," has granted the following interview to our correspondent Aleksandar Vljakovic:

[Question] Several measures are being proposed for solving the unemployment problem. Which of them do you single out as the most important ones?

[Answer] "In this employment program, we have proposed over 20 measures: some of them concern the economic policy and others concern the economic system but all of them are mainly of an economic nature. They are designed to stimulate the economic organizations primarily to expand their economic activities and production and, by expanding production, increase employment. Among other things, we are suggesting the appropriate measures of economic policy aimed at increasing investments and accumulating funds of work organizations and at ensuring a special position and treatment, that is, a priority treatment for agriculture, small-scale industrial operations and private work. At the same time, we are proposing certain solutions in the education system which is causing structural problems and an unemployment problem and certain solutions in the spheres of pension insurance and working time, and we are especially stressing the need for introducing several work shifts which would improve the utilization of production capacities, reduce production costs and prices of products and enhance the competitive ability of our economy."

[Question] It is also being insisted that the regulations on employment of trainees be consistently implemented.

[Answer] This is necessary. We believe that an increased employment of trainees will not make the economic conditions for economic organizations more difficult. In fact, it will improve the organization of economic operations.

[Question] Certain administrative measures are also proposed to ensure the implementation of all that.

[Answer] We believe that the society as a whole -- ranging from the basic organizations of associated labor and local communities to the federation -- must become engaged in solving the unemployment problem which is a general Yugoslav problem and which requires a common approach and a common economic policy.

CHAMBER VIEWS COMMODITY EXCHANGE STATISTICS

LD122052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- During the first 5 months of this year our overall commodity exchange with socialist countries exceeded \$3.7 billion, of which Yugoslav exports account for \$2.1 billion and imports for \$1.58 billion. Compared with the same period last year exports are up by 4 percent and imports down by 19 percent.

Nevertheless, members of the Regional Committee for Promotion of Economic Cooperation with Socialist Countries of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy today expressed their concern over our commodity exchange record with this part of the world, especially because it is lagging considerably behind the estimates. During the past 5 months deliveries of our goods into the socialist countries amounted to only 37.5 percent of the plan, and by imports to 30.1 percent of the plan. Judging by these developments doubts are now expressed whether the annual plan with some countries (Poland, Romania, Bulgaria) can be implemented.

Businessmen, it was said today, are confronted by a number of problems which hamper fulfillment of the plan.

One of these is the already chronic shortage of production material, difficulties of the countries with which we are trading (it sometimes happens that a foreign partner unilaterally cancels the agreement without providing a proper explanation), and our own lapses and lack of organization, too. Particular reference was made to the high prices of some of our products which are 30 percent and even 60 percent up on those of our competitors. Of course, our foreign partners do not want to accept such an "offer".

Our organizational standards in preparations for business with these countries were particularly mentioned. The example was cited where for one country alone there are over 40 various commissions and subgroups, and at three levels -- at chamber, planning services and mixed committee level. It was decided, therefore, that the number of these groups should be reduced considerably to allow them to work more efficiently, and the chamber's expert services were asked to provide an analysis of the actual state of affairs and of further opportunities for continued expansion of commodity exchange, coupled with regard to the specific characteristics of individual countries. Other proposals whose realization can help foster development of our economic relations with these countries were also adopted.

FEC'S SMOLE DISCUSSES TRADE, ENDORSES TOURISM

AU122047 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Gordana Buncic interview with Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council -- recorded, place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Smole, what are the causes in our economy that have led to the balance of payments difficulties now affecting us?

[Answer] First I want to say that the balance of payments difficulties are now an integral part of the fundamentally changed conditions in the world economy which affect the developing countries particularly gravely. There is a recession in the world now, there are well-known protectionist measures which prevent the sales of products from underdeveloped countries in the developed countries, there is a high rate of inflation, energy prices have increased extraordinarily in this past period, and the prices of technology and equipment have increased particularly, haven't they?

These are some of the causes which are an integral part of the world climate and which influence the balance of payments deficit of the underdeveloped countries, and of Yugoslavia in this context. The second cause is the ability of our country now to adjust to these radically changed conditions, which is to say the ability to carry out structural changes, to follow the new international flows, and especially -- I do not know -- to become able under these conditions about which I have spoken to cover our balance of payments with increased export capacities.

[Question] To invest foreign funds in production which does not increase exports makes the balancing of our balance of payments more difficult and aggravates our liquidity.

[Answer] I think that we must concentrate on those branches which to a great extent represent domestic knowledge and to a great extent represent domestic labor, for I agree that it is impossible to export with a large import content. It is a great luxury. It is a great coverup of uneconomical behavior when we import foreign raw materials in large quantities, add a little bit and then export them. The success of exports lies in the degree to which one is able to sell one's own creativity, one's own know-how, one's knowledge, one's own engineering and one's own technology in foreign markets. I therefore want to say that living off foreign licenses, foreign knowledge, foreign money and foreign raw materials cannot produce results. It must be changed as much and as rapidly as possible.

I think that in this respect great importance should be attached to tourism, for tourism means exporting our labor and the development of a specific internal market to sell certain goods which these tourists may buy.

LCY URGES ALBANIAN ACCORD, SCORES 'INTERFERENCE'

LD281520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is interested in cooperating with Albania in all fields where this is possible and of interest to both sides. However, Albania is expected and required to observe the generally recognized standards of international conduct.

This was the essential orientation of delegates who spoke in the debate on the question in the Commission for International Relations of the 12th LCY Congress.

At the same time, it was pointed out that Yugoslavia is interested in Albania remaining outside the blocs. The speakers in the debate specified that Yugoslavia considers the non-bloc status of Albania to be a part of the Balkan countries' endeavours to remain without the presence of non-Balkan factors and sharp bloc divisions.

The delegates pointed out that Yugoslavia strives for a policy of good relations with all its neighbours, including Albania, on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, inviolability of state borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. As part of this policy, national minorities should be an active factor in the development of friendship and cooperation among neighbors on the [word indistinct] whose state frontier should be open. In cases where disputes exist in regard to the position of national minorities, and there are such cases in the Balkans, the delegates called for political dialogue - even at top-level, if necessary - between all neighboring countries in which such open questions exist.

However, the delegates noted that Albania had, unfortunately, adopted a policy of interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs by way of supporting the nationalists and irredentists from amongst the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia which enjoys full national and social equality with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The delegates assessed that Albania's campaign is continuing and that its euphoric and arbitrary nature is introducing cold war tendencies into the Balkan region. Albania is thus hindering the efforts of other Balkan countries to protect the region from being seized with tense relations which are not in the interest of any Balkan country, including Albania.

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN BORDER RALLY REPORTED

AU11515 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] At the Strezimirovci border crossing point in Surdulica commune, the people of that region of our country and of neighboring Bulgaria are holding their traditional rally. The border will be open until 1900 GMT and our own and Bulgarian citizens need only their identity cards to be able to cross the border. The border rally includes a cultural and artistic program performed by various ensembles from our country and Bulgaria.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES SPANISH CP'S CAMACHO

LD102216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference and of the LCY Central Committee, received Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Workers' Commissions and member of the Spanish CP Central Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, member of the LCY Central Committee, took part in the discussion, which concerned cooperation between the LCY and the PCE.

MIJATOVIC VISITS LJUBUSKI, DISCUSSES NATIONALISM

LD092036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Ljubuski, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, visited Ljubuski today in the context of his 2-day visit to Hercegovina. Representatives of sociopolitical organizations and of the Municipal Assembly acquainted Mijatovic with the characteristics of this underdeveloped commune's socioeconomic development and efforts which, with the help of the wider social community, are being made with a view to overcoming the current level of development as quickly as possible. The hosts acquainted their guest with the very good political and security situation and state of international relations in the commune in which more than 90 percent of the population are of Croatian nationality, while Moslems, Serbs and members of other nationalities also enjoy completely equal rights. They are all making quite successful efforts together and in harmony with a view to creating the best possible conditions for life in this underdeveloped area.

Expressing satisfaction at the level of togetherness achieved in the struggle for prosperity in the commune of Ljubuski, Cvijetin Mijatovic emphasized in particular the responsibility of the majority nation in every environment in intranational relations. The majority nation must set an example and act correctly towards the minority so as (? to avoid) any feeling that a minority does not have equal rights and is in a position of subordination. Such an attitude and responsibility should also be held by Albanians (? when they are) in the majority. This relates especially to communists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, Mijatovic emphasized.

Cvijetin Mijatovic also spoke about [word indistinct] activity by nationalists and chauvinists from all environments which has taken place since the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. In fact, according to Mijatovic, opposition forces of all kinds and orientations are awakening and taking nationalism as a common denominator and cohesive force (? in the struggle) against our country's socialist self-management and nonaligned orientation and against the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

Mijatovic pointed to the need for a consistent and forceful struggle against all kinds of nationalism along the lines of the platform on Kosovo which also became a congress document and contains all the most important orientations and principles of international relations.

Speaking about the results which are being achieved by the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo, Mijatovic assessed that the situation is gradually improving and that the room for hostile activity is being reduced. However, it would be dangerous to think that the enemy has been beaten, for Albanian nationalism in Kosovo is still present and revanchist activity by nationalists from other nationalities -- which is also very dangerous -- is also occurring.

We must fight most forcefully against [word indistinct] towards Albanians, Mijatovic emphasized, as well as against pressure exerted on Serbs and Montenegrins to leave Kosovo. According to him, [words indistinct] nationalism in other nations would suit the policy of Enver Hoxha's Albania by creating ideas about the alleged unequal position of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Mijatovic also pointed to the need for a forceful struggle against all those who sow distrust in relation to all Albanians in Yugoslavia. The identification of the enemy in Kosovo with the whole of the Albanian people is very harmful and mistaken, for the majority of Albanians have demonstrated on several occasions, and recently too, their loyalty to socialist self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia, the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities and the gains of the revolution as a whole, Mijatovic emphasized. During his visit to Ljubuski, Cvijetin Mijatovic also spoke with agricultural producers in the rural local community, and they acquainted him with the conditions in which they work and their difficulties.

FEC MEETS, DISCUSSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

AM121656 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The Federal Executive Council under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc has discussed the assessments of and positions on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo from the viewpoint of the directions of activities designed to eliminate the causes of emigration and to create the legal and other conditions enabling those wishing to return to Kosovo to do so. The Federal Executive Council will inform the SFRY Presidency of the measures it will take to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. At its session today, the Federal Executive Council also discussed some other questions within its area of concern.

RILINDJA COMMENTS ON 'MARXIST-LENINIST GROUP'

LD121826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- The 3-day trial of the so-called "Marxist-Leninist Group of Kosovo" which ended in the Pristina District Court on Saturday confirms without a doubt that nationalism and irredentism did not take root only in one section of indoctrinated youth but also in a section of Kosovo "intelligentsia," says the commentary carried today by Pristina RILINDJA in connection with the trial of this counterrevolutionary group, recalling the fact that its composition was made up mostly of lecturers and teachers. This perhaps speaks most eloquently about the course of this continued wave toward which our subjective forces and the League of Communists of Kosovo were not vigilant enough.

How else can the fact that these lecturers, teachers and students even in court defended their notions about some cominformist Marxism-Leninism, about some totalitarian social and economic unity, about quality to be directed from one center be explained? It is clear to everyone that what is involved here is the already-known pure Stalinist ideology.

In fact the so-called "Marxist-Leninist Group of Kosovo," in the name of some social and economic equality of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, and on behalf of some right to full cultural, social and national equality, camouflaged its original enemy objectives: unification of the Albanians living in Yugoslavia so as to establish a broad front for secession from Yugoslavia and unification with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the RILINDJA commentary says.

The political platform and the overall activity of this reactionary, and utterly nationalistic and irredentist group were essentially turned against the interests of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and against Albanians in general. Camouflage and hiding behind the demagogic coat and demands for full economic and social equality of Kosovo and Albanians with other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia was in fact only a tactic to serve the actual aims of the group, clearly expressed in the papers published by the group which not only attacked our social system and self-management socialism as theory and as practice, but which subjected to a "scientific" attack the practice of Marxist-Leninist theory, proceeding from the well-known standpoints of Stalinist socialism.

The fact is deliberately ignored that in the development, progress and enhancement of self-management socialist practice Kosovo genuinely experienced a true renaissance, mainly cultural, but also economic and generally social. This is a historic fact that nobody can deny, including this group which assumes for itself the right to speak "on behalf of Kosovo and the people of Kosovo, of Albanians who live here in Yugoslavia and of Albanians as a whole."

This group's statements before the court, says the commentary, have shown clearly that their convictions and awareness had been under the great burden of the ideology which is alien to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, self-management socialism and to the very concepts of the Albanian people in Kosovo. What else explains the fact that this group is involved in underground activity for social and economic equality when the whole of Yugoslavia is on its feet to help materially and in any other way to mitigate and remove differences in the degree of Kosovo's development.

It is a fact that all communists, working people and citizens of Yugoslavia acknowledged Kosovo as one of the most underdeveloped areas in our country and that as a result special documents were adopted which should accelerate this development, today's commentary in RILINDJA stresses.

KOSOVO OFFICIALS VIEW SECURITY, MARKET SUPPLIES

LD121948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Pristina, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo's chaired by Kolj Siroka, discussed the report on the work of the State Security Service in 1981 and its program orientation in 1982.

The Presidency positively assessed the work and activity of the State Security Service in implementing the complex and responsible tasks in the struggle against enemies who act from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- and indeed against all other nationalisms -- and of its contribution to the stabilization of the province's political and security situation. At the same time the Presidency pointed out the need to increase responsibility and efficiency in the work of this service, and to further improve its staff and material-technical basis so that it can successfully carry out the tasks of protecting our constitutional system and other achievements of our socialist revolution.

The Presidency also discussed a report on market supplies of some important consumer goods. It assessed that despite intensified efforts made to ensure better supplies for the Kosovo market, certain specific problems are still present. (?There have been difficulties) with flour, bread, milk and to a certain extent with sugar, detergents and some other product supplies.

The Presidency devoted special attention to flour and bread supplies because these problems are present. It noted that as a result of intervention from the Federal Commodity Reserve (?and as a result) of other measures which have been taken, this problem has been mitigated because the necessary quantities of flour have been ensured. It was said, however, that additional efforts are required to secure all the necessary quantities of this commodity.

KOSOVO SAWP SCORES HARVEST PLANS, NAMES COLIC

LD121720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Summary] Pristina, 12 July (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Kosovo SAWP Conference Presidium discussed this organization's tasks with regard to harvesting operations and the purchase of this year's wheat crop. "It was critically observed that despite the measures taken, the overall preparations to carry out this important stabilization task has not been achieved on time in all environments and at all levels. It was mentioned, as an example, that because spare parts have not been acquired in time, several combine harvesters will not go into the fields on time."

At its session today the Kosovo SAWP Conference Presidium appointed Milenko Jeftovic chief and responsible editor of JEDINSTVO. The Presidium also concurred with the proposal of Bosnia and Hercegovina SAWP Conference that Zdravko Colic be appointed chief and responsible editor of BORBA.

HASANI, KOSOVO LC OFFICIALS MEET 10 JULY

AU101934 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Sinan Hasani, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, a meeting of secretaries of the Kosovo LC Municipal Committees was held today at the premises of the Provincial Committee. The meeting examined the political activity carried out in their localities and set tasks for future activities and the implementation of tasks arising from the positions of the 13th Provincial Conference of the Kosovo League of Communists, the 9th Serbian LC Congress and the 12th LCY Congress.

MONTENEGRIN ASSEMBLY VIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU101418 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 82 p 5

[I. Lakusic report]

[Text] Titograd, 6 July -- Last year and at the beginning of this year, the implementation of the Montenegrin Medium Term Social Plan was burdened by intensified disharmony in economic trends, it was stressed at a session of all three chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly today. As a result of diminished industrial production, the rate of economic growth has slowed down, and the problem of supplying the economy with producer goods and energy has extraordinarily intensified.

In analyzing the problems that make the economic situation in Montenegro complex, the great indebtedness of the republic abroad was singled out as one of the most unfavorable factors. According to Radoje Kontic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly, the state of the foreign exchange liquidity is becoming a primary socioeconomic, as well as political problem, which can lead to even more serious consequences in the production trends.

The level of foreign exchange debt has also led to extraordinary difficulties in the sector of dinar liquidity. Namely, in the period until 1985, repayments will total 52 billion dinars, while in the same period the net outflow to foreign countries will total over 28 billion dinars. Thus, for the first time we will enter a period of significantly reduced funds for consumption, or rather we will be forced to spend considerably less than we create. This is a new kind of life to which we have not been accustomed, and this certainly can have great consequences for overall development, Kontic further stressed.

For this reason, it was noted at today's session of the assembly, it is necessary to assert the position that only those economic organizations which export and which are able to meet their obligations toward the foreign countries with earned foreign exchange can incur debts. Therefore, exports will be considered as the first condition for imports and for procuring producer goods from abroad. Such an orientation calls for ensuring all the conditions for fully utilizing those plants which produce or which can produce for exports to the convertible currency area. These plants must be ensured the basis for imports to the level of possible production, and to this end they must be selective in importing producer goods and must rigorously restrict equipment imports.

Because a fall in industrial production in the past part of the plan period, the dynamics of economic growth have been greatly slowed down. The production realized in May this year was 17 percent lower than in the preceding months, and this fact has reduced the accumulative rate of growth to merely 2.2 percent in the last 5 months.

According to records, June production is no higher than that in May, and the great question is whether industrial production in the first half of this year will reach the level of production in the same period last year. For this reason the question arises whether it is possible, and under what conditions, to increase the dynamics in industrial production growth in the coming period, that is, to achieve the level of growth envisaged by the resolution.

In addition to disturbances in the supply of imported producer goods, the electrical energy situation in the republic is also causing considerable difficulties in economic operations. The planned deficit of 1.3 billion kilowatt hours of electricity has not been covered. Due to a serious delay in constructing the Pljevlja thermoelectric powerplant, this problem will continue to be strongly pronounced. Supplying the economy with oil derivatives is also difficult. Only with extreme efforts has continuity in production been maintained.

MACEDONIAN SAWP CONFERENCE ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU242008 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 82 p 3

[Dragan Nikolic and Nenad Batkoski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 15 Jun -- At its session today, the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia, which has been newly composed, adopted a decision on its internal organization which provides for the Presidium of the conference to have 31 delegates instead of 29 as before, and for 13 sections, 9 coordination committees, 6 commissions and 3 special and 4 other forms of activities to be set up.

The Republican Conference today elected Vaska Duganova its president, Burhan Ademi secretary, and Anica Džadža president of the Conference for Social Activities of Women. The conference also elected a new Presidium of 31 delegates, a 20-member delegation to the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Aleksandar Grlickov, Vaska Duganova and Hidzet Ramadani as members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

In her opening speech, Vaska Duganova said among other things that any negation or belittling of the results achieved so far means being blind. The very dynamic development has logically been accompanied by disproportions and a number of other difficulties and undesired situations, as well as distortions and behavior opposed to the valid norms and to socialist morality in general.

To the extent that qualitative factors of business activities have been neglected, that the effect of economic laws and the development of self-managing income relations have been suppressed and that association of labor and pooling of resources have been disregarded, the unfavorable world trends have found our economy unprepared to stand such blows, to show an ability to adapt quickly and to avoid the high price which is being paid, Duganova said. She then pointed out that regarding investment and social spending, as well as regarding the use of additional funds from abroad, we have overestimated our own capabilities. It appears that these parameters even in the present 5-year period do not fit our real capabilities, because of which the proceedings to adopt appropriate changes and supplements based on the principles of the economic stabilization policy are underway.

It may be said with certainty that the status-quo and the aggravation of instability suit some strata and forces in our society (those of a statist, technocratic and anti-self-managing outlook), and this points to the gravity of the changes and of the resistance that must be borne in mind. Vaska Duganova said that the long-term program of economic stabilization should embrace two groups of problems: The first relates to the development of socioeconomic relations through a consistent implementation of the SFRY Constitution, the associated labor law and the documents of the party congresses; and the second relates to the field of material development.

The long-term program of economic stabilization will be an extremely complicated and difficult social undertaking. The most difficult thing will be to change people's behavior, for it is indispensable that some beliefs and types of behavior be abandoned and others adopted, not only in words but in deeds. The SAWP will have to do everything to achieve this aim.

It is high time that we polarize things in such a way that we may discover the hotbeds which produce, each in its own way, the respective clashes. It may turn out to be useful to learn as soon as possible whether the number of students in our republic should continue to exceed by several thousand the number in the most developed republic with the same population and a three-times larger production potential. Can our material possibilities ensure that they will be employed when they get their degrees, or will we have to continue to employ five where two are needed, Vaska Duganova said. In other words, this society does not need a possible college-trained proletariat. We must finally adjust the entire education system to the true, optimum socioeconomic requirements based on a realistic long-term program.

In conclusion, Vaska Duganova said that one of the first-class tasks of the SAWP is the struggle against bribery and corruption, unjustified socioeconomic differences and attempts to devalue self-management.

Condemnation of Israeli Aggression

This time again Israel has confirmed its aggressive and expansionist policy which has endangered peace in the world for some time, endeavoring to liquidate the PLO and to destroy the integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon. Therefore, the working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia are extremely concerned and indignant, and condemn most sharply Israel's aggressive policy. They are in complete solidarity with and extend unreserved support to the Lebanese People and the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is said in a statement by the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia.

SERBIAN AKTIV MONITORS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

AU121653 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The first working meeting of the aktiv to monitor economic stabilization has been held in the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. Let us recall: The aktiv has been set up in accordance with the conclusions adopted at the second session of the Central Committee on 24 June. The aktiv members will work in standing working groups. There will be four such groups, as follows: for the problems of agriculture, for encouraging exports, for employment, and for taking the initiative in abolishing useless and superfluous laws and other administrative acts.

It was decided to propose to the Central Committee Presidium to set up three more ad hoc working groups, for ideopolitical questions, for questions of investments, for housing, and for planning and the realization of the aims of Serbia's economic development next year. The members of the working groups decided today that they will visit a large number of associated labor organizations in all the regions of Serbia and the two provinces.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA -- Belgrade, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Ramadan Marmulaku has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. To date, Marmulaku has been a department head in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 12 Jul 82 LD]